The New-York Times.

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Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" *a valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

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DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Penn., an article so long, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely necessary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twenty-two years since it was first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a household throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitters.

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhoea, Disease of the Kidneys and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon touch immediately under the inferior ribs; inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, a dragging sensation is produced which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, and *sometimes* a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep, and depression of spirits, and sometimes sores in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the most baneful of all diseases.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA are various; those affecting the stomach are *nausea, heart-burn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, sometimes a depraved appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, sour eructations, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, hurried and difficult breathing, &c., &c.*

The sympathetic affections are very diversified—*cold feet, pain or weakness through the limbs, swimming of the head, sudden flushes of heat, &c.*

The use of the bitters should be persevered in until every symptom of Dyspepsia has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation. The symptoms are *fluttering at the heart, a choking sensation when in a lying posture, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.*

Debility of the Nervous system should always be dreaded, as of itself laying the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Persons afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by occurrences of no moment, which would not, if in a state of health, give them any uneasiness. This Bitters will soon relieve the unpleasant effects of this distressing affliction, in which delay is dangerous.

MARASMUS.—The lives of thousands of infants and children are annually lost by this disease. The flesh of the little innocents gradually wastes away, until they are reduced to mere skeletons, then die. Hoofland's German Bitters will save the lives of nine out of every ten. *Mothers,* do not doubt this if you would save your child; in two or three days you will see a marked improvement.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—This is truly a very critical time in a woman's life. If she survives this period, and retains her health, she bids fair to live to a ripe old age; on the contrary, if the ills attending this period are too much for her physical and nervous powers, she becomes sickly, her constitution is undermined, her nervous energy is prostrated or entirely gone, and she drags out her few remaining years in misery and unhappiness. At this period, more than at any other, she needs a good tonic, that her organs of digestion and of the secretions may be strengthened and aptly perform their various functions. In these cases there is nothing more beneficial than the use, for a time, of Hoofland's German Bitters.

NOTICE.—It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids these Bitters are *especially* recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases. The patient should immediately discard all Pills and Powders, as they only weaken the system, and resort to the use of the Bitters, the invariable result of which will be a strong and hearty constitution, a disappearance of all nervousness, a good appetite, and a perfect restoration to health.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service.

Yours, truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

From Mrs. Martha Clarke—An almost desperate case entirely cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to you and to the afflicted public to state the almost miraculous effects produced in my case through the influence of that truly great remedy, *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

For many years I suffered from extreme debility of the system, caused, no doubt, by derangements of my stomach and liver. I became so emaciated eventually that my hands were almost transparent, and I was unable to leave my bed.

I had the services of two of the most distinguished physicians of this City, but, notwithstanding their skill, I was unable to obtain any relief. I was finally told by the last physician I had that I could not get well, and that all that could be done was to keep me as quiet and comfortable as possible.

At this stage of my disease I was told by a friend that Hoofland's German Bitters had proved very beneficial in cases similar to my own. Thinking that it might probably be of some benefit to me, I sent for a bottle, and used it until I had taken three bottles, when, to the astonishment of all my friends, I began rapidly to gain strength. My appetite became good, my food appeared to digest properly, and in a short time I was able to walk three or four squares. From this time I gained in health and strength and am now as well as ever I was—hearty and strong.

I earnestly, for the sake of suffering humanity, recommend any who may be suffering from debility to give Hoofland's German Bitters a fair trial, and I feel satisfied the result will be all they desire it should be.

Respectfully yours, MARTHA CLARK,
Fulton-st., below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Colgan, No. 407 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, cured of Water Brash, &c.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS—*Gents:* For a very long time I suffered dreadfully with the Water Brash. I had it so bad that I could not sleep at night, and was forced to get up frequently. I became very weak, and my appetite so poor that I could scarcely eat a mouthful. I took a variety of teas, salts, and other medicines, but they failed to give me any relief. Those only who have and are suffering with this disease will be able to appreciate my suffering.

A friend, who had been cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, advised me to try them. I accordingly procured a bottle, and found much relief from that, and have now taken several bottles, and am happy to state that I feel entirely cured. In fact, I am like a different person altogether, enjoy my rest at night, eat heartily, and my food digests well, although I am an old woman. I am gaining strength and flesh daily; and know that I owe it entirely to the use of Hoofland's German Bitters.

Yours truly, MARY COLGAN.

From Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Bitters have been and are counterfeited. Be careful to get the genuine article, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., with the signature on the front of the wrapper, and the name blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal depot No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

New-York agency at H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, and for sale by druggists everywhere.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By Ocean Telegraph to Last Night.

BY FRENCH STEAMER TO SEPT. 1.

Signs of Trouble in the East.

Russia Casting Longing Eyes Upon Turkey.

Turkey to Send an Embassy to the United States.

Austria Disarming and Disbanding Her Fleet.

Her Entire Army to be Placed on a Peace Footing.

Maximilian and the Mexican Muddle.

The Emperor Expected to Return Forthwith.

A Mexican Army to be Organized After His Departure.

Financial Disagreements in Prussia.

The Deputies Cut Down the Government's Budget.

The Prince Royal of Prussia to Govern Hanover.

Interesting Matters from Latest Paris Papers.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

BOTH CABLES WORKING FINELY.

The Great Eastern on Her Way to England.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The *Great Eastern* left here for Liverpool at 4:30 this afternoon.

H. M. steamer *Lily* leaves this evening with the Governor of Newfoundland and Mr. FIELD for St. Johns.

H. M. steamer *Terrible* and the *Medway* leave here to-morrow morning for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, calling off St. Johns for Mr. FIELD and Mr. MACKAY.

Both of the Atlantic cables are working splendidly.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Russia Showing Signs of Trying to Obtain Control of the Danubian Principalities.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10—Evening.

The Eastern question seems to be looming in the future. Russia shows signs of moving once more to obtain the control of the Danubian Principalities, and, probably, eventually of Constantinople.

The Porte has determined to recognize Prince CHARLES, of Hohenzollern, as Hospodar of the Principalities.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN AND AMERICA.

A Turkish Embassy to be Established at Washington.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Sultan of Turkey, impressed with the importance of being in diplomatic communication with the United States, has decided to establish an Embassy to the American Capital. In accordance with this decision, the Sublime Porte is about selecting an influential member of his Government to proceed to Washington as Minister Resident and Plenipotentiary of Turkey.

American Arms in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

It is reported that in consequence of the successful results of recent trials of American small arms by the Military Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Porte, that the Turkish army is about to be armed entirely with carbines of American manufacture. Agents of the Government are about to leave for the United States to contract for their manufacture.

AUSTRIA.

DISARMING HER FLEET.

The Vessels Ordered to Rendezvous at Pola and Fiume.

VIENNA, Tuesday Morning, Sept. 11.

The Austrian Minister of the Marine has ordered the Adriatic fleet now at Trieste, to proceed to Pola and Fiume, the Austrian naval stations, to be disarmed.

The Austrian Army Ordered on a Peace Footing.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

A decree has been issued by the Emperor ordering the whole Austrian army to be placed upon a peace footing.

Prussia Spited by the Minister of War.

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 10—Afternoon.

An order has been issued by the Minister of War that the regiments of the Austrian army named after the King and Princes of Prussia, the Duke of Baden and some others, shall cease to be so named.

MEXICO.

THE RETURN OF MAXIMILIAN.

He is Expected to Leave for Europe Immediately.

LONDON, Tuesday noon, Sept. 11.

The *Times'* Paris letter published to-day says that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is expected to return from Mexico to Europe by every steamer.

FRANCE.

AN ARMY FOR MEXICO.

Gen. Marquez Going to Mexico.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 10—Evening.

Gen. MARQUEZ, Minister to Constantinople, has been recalled, and will go out to Mexico to organize an army for service after the French evacuation of the country.

SPAIN.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Great Care Must be Exercised in Their Withdrawal.

MADRID, Tuesday Morning, Sept. 11.

The *Estafette* of to-day says that the French troops must be withdrawn from Mexico with the utmost caution, unless amicable relations are previously established with President JUAREZ.

PRUSSIA.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Disagreement Between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies.

BERLIN, Tuesday Morning, Sept. 11.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies persist in the design of reducing the amount of the loan which the Government asks authority to obtain by the issue of treasury notes, from sixty millions to thirty millions of thalers.

The Minister of Finance has protested in a speech against such a reduction, and expressed the hope that the Chamber would pass the bill in its original form.

The Viceroy of Hanover.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

A report is current in Governmental circles that the King of Prussia has decided to place the Prince Royal of Prussia over the late Kingdom of Hanover as Viceroy, and that his Highness will soon take up his residence at the Palace in the City of Hanover.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BAD PROSPECT FOR CROPS.

Much Wet Weather—Considerable Anxiety About Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Noon, Sept. 11.

The anxiety as to the British grain crops is increasing. The weather is very wet, and prices are higher in all the markets.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Arrival of the Nova Scotia at Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday Noon, Sept. 11.

The steamship *Nova Scotia,* from Quebec, Sept. 1, arrived here this forenoon, and sailed for Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 10—Evening.

The Breadstuffs market is firm.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 10—Evening.

The Provision market is quiet. Pork is dull.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Noon, Sept. 11.

The cotton market is quiet but steady. The sales to-day are about 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13d.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 11—Evening.

COTTON.

The market has ruled steady, with sales to-day of 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands close at 13d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 11—Evening.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market is active and firmer, with an advance on all descriptions. The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Corn—The market is firmer, and mixed Western American is quoted at 27s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Wheat is firm, with an advance of 3d.@4d. ℔ cental. Flour is also very firm, with an advance of ½d. ℔ barrel.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 11—Evening.

PROVISIONS.

The market is generally steady, except for American Tallow, which exhibits more firmness.

FINANCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10—Evening.

Consols closed to day at 89¼ for money.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday Noon, Sept. 11.

Consols are quoted at 89¾ for money.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 11—Evening.

The money market is slightly easier, and consols close this evening at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10—Evening.

The market for American securities is steady. The closing quotations to-day are:

United States Five-Twenties	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	45
Illinois Central Shares	78¾

American Securities.

LONDON, Tuesday Noon, Sept. 11.

The current prices for American Securities are as follows:

United States Five-twenties	72
Erie Railroad Shares	44¾
Illinois Central Shares	78¾

American Securities.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Stocks is slightly easier, and quotations at the close of business to-day were as follows:

United States Five-Twenties	71¾
Erie Railway Shares	44½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78½

The China at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The steamship *China,* from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived here at 6:30 this evening. Her mails go forward in to-night's train, and will be due in New-York to-morrow morning.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEREIRE.

Dates from Paris to Sept. 1.

The French steamship *Pereire,* from Havre Sept. 1, arrived at this port last evening. Among her passengers were the great tragedienne RISTORI and her company of players. We have Paris papers to the 1st inst., from which we translate several interesting articles.

Italy and Venetia.

From La Pays of Sept. 1.

The treaty of peace, concluded and ratified, admits that Venetia is ceded in full right to Italy. The Italian Government will very soon take possession, no doubt immediately after its own special treaty with Austria shall have been signed. In the meantime, a Commissioner of the French Government, Gen. LEBEAUF, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, has been sent to Venice, and it is he who will, in the name of France, transfer Venetia to King VICTOR EMMANUEL. The King has invited the whole Diplomatic Corps to accompany him to the ancient City of the Doges on the day he will make his solemn entry into Venice.

Italy and the Pope.

From La Pays of Sept. 1.

Several journals, says *L'Italia,* speak of negotiations entered into between the Italian Government and the Court of Rome. We believe that no such negotiations are pending, and that our Government does not entertain the thought of opening them. The policy of Italy toward the Pontifical Government is very simple. She will carry out the Convention with the fullest faith, with the most scrupulous loyalty; she will also use her influence that tranquility shall not be disturbed at Rome, and further, on her part, she will await events.

Archduchess Charlotte in Italy.

The *Gazette de Milan,* of the 29th of August, writes as follows:

"Empress CHARLOTTE visited the new works and the new quarters of our city; she spoke of her surprise and admiration, and told M. MARTINEZ DE RIO, a distinguished diplomat of Mexico, and to Consul BRENA, the great satisfaction she felt at the excellent appearance of Milan. On Sunday she visited Lake Como and the Villa Ginlia, which still belongs to her family. She slept at Cernobbio. She gave a munificent present to every person who was in her service there since 1859. The King sent Gen. DELLA ROVERE to Milan to welcome her."

Reading this idyllic account of the Imperial Highness' quiet ramblings on the shores of Lake Como, one would scarcely believe that the fate of a nascent Empire on this Western hemisphere depends upon her mission and its success. However, we wish the Arch-Duchess happy hours and a pleasant sojourn either at Miramar or at her beautiful villa Ginlia, in company with her husband, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

Prussian Glorification.

From the Provincial Correspondenz, of Berlin, of Aug. 28, (Bismarck's paper.)

Prussia owes these grand results to the war she has just been waging. She has obtained for herself an extension and a rounding off of territory which enables her to use more efficaciously her position as a great Power. She has united the whole of Northern Germany to the Main in a military and political confederation, well bound together by a strong and active German Power. She has become the only great directing Power in Germany, and the whole of Germany, if she wishes to participate in the development and the national power, is obliged to lean upon Prussia and the Northern Confederacy.

The direct and immediate aggrandizement of Prussia is of itself so important, that never in history, so admirably fortunate for our country, there is no instance like it. During a reign of forty-eight years the Great Elector did increase the Prussian State by only 550 square miles and about half a million of inhabitants. FREDERICK the Great acquired only 688 square miles and about one million of inhabitants. In spite of all the sacrifices she made in the war of deliverance, (1813, '14 and '15,) those wars did not bring to Prussia all that she ceded away by the peace of Tilsit, and she had then 561 square miles less than she possessed theretofore. The war which we just concluded increases Prussia by 300 square miles and four and a half million inhabitants—that is, by about one-fourth of her former possessions. Never has Prussia since her existence received an augmentation so important as this by the last war. Not until now could she maintain the position of a great Power, as created by FREDERICK the Great, except on the condition of straining too much the power of her people. She has now, by rounding off her territory in the centre and north of Germany, and by acquiring a natural base in land as well as in population, become really a grand Power.

Christians in a Turkish City in Danger.

L'Impartial, published at Smyrna in the Levante, attributes to the Sultan's Government at Constantinople the intention to take away from the population of Chios or Skio (an island in the Aegaean Sea, just opposite the peninsula stretching out from and inclosing to the east the Gulf of Smyrna,) those privileges which they have enjoyed ever since the Ottomans took possession of it. This intention of the Porte has thrown the inhabitants of the island into great consternation, for *it would deprive the Christians of the right to govern and administer their affairs themselves,* which they enjoyed up to this. They hope, however, that a sense of equity will so far influence the Porte that these ancient rights, which have been many times recognized by the Sultan, will now also be respected.

French View of Prussian Greatness.

From La Presse of Sept. 1.

A journal proves that NAPOLEON I., on founding the Confederation of the Rhine, reduced the number of German sovereignties from 147 to 31. According to the same paper, Count BISMARCK, who reduced the number of these States to 24, is but continuing the policy of NAPOLEON I. Upon this we have but one observation to make. NAPOLEON, on establishing the Confederation of the Rhine, placed under his protectorate and in the hands of France the thirty-one new German States. To-day it is under the direction and authority of Prussia that BISMARCK has put those twenty-four States, whose independence he still more or less respects. This comparison does it not in an evident manner show the contrast between the two policies, when viewed from the standpoint of French interests?

Revolution and Bloody Battle in Abyssinia.

La Patrie, of Paris, of September 1, learns by a dispatch from Massonah, a town on the western coast of the Red Sea, dated Aug. 3, that a formidable insurrection had broken out in Abyssinia against the Government of the Emperor THEODORUS, and that the Government troops, under the lead of the Emperor, had fought a great battle with the insurgents of Tigré, near Axoum. The battle was indecisive, and the Emperor was waiting for reinforcements from the interior to renew the conflict which is to decide the fate of Abyssinia.

The Revolution in Candia.

We had the bare announcement by the Atlantic Cable, that a revolution or revolt had broken out among the Greek Christians of Creta or Candia, against the Turks. We now transfer to our columns from the Paris *Moniteur,* of Aug. 31, a Malta correspondence to that journal of the 24th ult.:

"The agitation which commenced on the Island of Candia is spreading through the Archipelagos and into the Kingdom of Greece. Committees to aid the revolutionists have been formed at Corfu, at Athens, at Hermopolis, at Syra, Chalcis and here. The Cretans have sent a deputation to their countryman, Gen. KALERGI, asking him to take the command of the militia. All Greek journals favor the movement, and since, up to the 14th inst., quiet has not been restored, the matter is not without grave importance. On the western part of the island the Christians are intrenched at Therissos, and have with them the tribe of the Sphakiotes, in mountains very difficult of access. The General Assembly, which met at Prosnero, maintains itself at Aliakes. ISHMAIL PASHA, at the head of sufficient troops, is encamped at Vrysses, in the district of Apocovonos, and it is from hence that he directs the movements in the centre of the island, while SAIM PASHA, with his Egyptians, occupies Armenous, an eastern extremity of the island. It is said that there are armed 25,000 Christians, and it is thought that the Governor-General has a similar number of troops. The island contains 300,000 inhabitants, of whom but 45,000 are Mahometans.

This state of things merits the special attention of the Porte, and the last news from Constantinople is that the Government thinks of sending a special Commissioner to Creta to report the necessities of the island and with power to redress the grievances of the people."

So far the correspondent of the *Moniteur.* In *La Patrie,* of Sept. 1, we find copied from the *Soi,* of Syra, a Greek city, the following proclamation:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CRETANS: To all Cretans residing within or without the island, and to all Christians: The General Assembly of Cretans, taking into consideration the critical situation of the country, and confiding in the feeling of all the children of this illustrious and sacred soil, as well as of all Hellenes, do hereby appeal to their patriotism and, in the name of our common and unfortunate country, invoke their help in word as well as in deed, in order that the end to which we all aspire, and for which so many sacrifices have been made, may be finally accomplished.

July 30, (Aug. 11,) 1866.

[L. S.] The General Assembly of Cretans.

It is probably in compliance with this call that those aid committees referred to have been formed in the several Greek cities.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Overwhelming Enthusiasm Along the Route—The Disgraceful Scenes at Indianapolis—The Party Continue their Journey to Louisville—Brilliant Reception and Immense Procession at Louisville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Sept. 10.

This is the first unpleasant day the party has had since it left Washington, but notwithstanding the storm raged with unabated fury all day, great crowds of people had assembled at all the stations along the route to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and the distinguished friends who accompany him. No speeches and but few stops were made until the party arrived at Terre Haute. The first stop was made at Litchfield, where a large crowd had gathered together. The train stopped three minutes, which time Mayor HOGAN improved by introducing the President, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, who were received with great enthusiasm.

At Mattoon a very large crowd had assembled, which cheered the prominent members of the party heartily, and called loudly for the President, who stepped to the rear of the car and thanked them for their kind notice.

A DELEGATION OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The party were received at Charleston by a delegation of army officers and a large crowd of soldiers and citizens. A band of music was in attendance. Salutes were fired, and the people gave other testimonials of sincere welcome. The men and women of Paris also turned out in great numbers to greet the President, Gen. GRANT, and Admiral FARRAGUT, who were respectively introduced to the crowd, amid great enthusiasm. A transparency read, "Give us JOHNSON and peace, and an undivided country."

A GREAT GATHERING AT TERRE HAUTE.

At Terre Haute there was a tremendous concourse of people assembled, notwithstanding a perfect deluge of water was descending. There were three thousand people on the ground, beside three or four hundred vehicles loaded full from various sections of the country about. As the train arrived a salute was fired and the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and the reception followed. The President was loudly called for at this point, and he stepped to the rear of the car and made a few characteristic remarks, which were received with immense applause. Besides citizens there were over four hundred ex-soldiers, who a few nights ago signed their names to a series of resolutions indorsing the President's policy of reconstruction, and condemning the course of Congress. They marched to the rear of the train with a band of music, carrying the following transparencies: "JOHNSON, SEWARD, GRANT and FARRAGUT, the Nation's Defenders;" "There is no place for a State except in the Union;" also, "We fought for Peace and an Undivided Union;" "JOHNSON, the Pure Patriot, and an Undivided Union;" "There are no Dead States in this Union;" "The Boys in Blue fought that all the States might live;" "Negroes must not be National Pets;" "The Boys in Blue fought for Thirty-six States;" "Our Galaxy, Thirty-six States."

AT GREENCASTLE.

At Greencastle between 6,000 and 7,000 people were assembled who gave the President a tremendous welcome. Cannon and music were in attendance, and the scene was very enlivening. A beautiful arch was erected with words of "Welcome to our President and his distinguished friends."

THE ARRIVAL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The party arrived at this place at 7:30, and was immediately escorted to the Bates House by a torchlight procession of Johnson Clubs over a mile in length. When the President descended from his carriage he was greeted by a crowd of at least 10,000 people, composed of both Democrats and Republicans. Cannon were fired, and pyrotechnic exhibitions were made all along the route from the depot to the hotel; many public buildings and private residences were tastefully adorned. This is a Republican stronghold, but large numbers of those in the procession were old soldiers who gave the whole of the distinguished party a hearty welcome. A large number of transparencies were in the procession, among which I noticed "GRANT and FARRAGUT, Honor to whom Honor is due;" "Tennessee's Jewels, JACKSON, POLK and JOHNSON;" "Glorious Veto;" "We Honor the Defender of the Constitution;" "No African Votes, no African Amendments;" "Thirty-six States or None," and many others of like character.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

AT VIENNA.

After leaving Seymour, the party stopped but once at a place called Vienna, 26 miles north of Jeffersonville, where they were cheered by a large and enthusiastic concourse of people, including many old soldiers and officers of the army, which is in marked contrast with the treatment received at the hands of the Radicals at the State Capitol last night. As soon as the train arrived the crowd set up a tremendous cheering, which was responded to by Mr. JOHN HOGAN stepping out at the rear of the car and introducing the President and others. The President made a few brief remarks, at the conclusion of which he was treated to three times three cheers.

AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

The party arrived at Jeffersonville at 2:30 P. M., amid firing of cannon, ringing of bells and great rejoicing. The Mayor of Jeffersonville received the party in a neat speech, which was responded to by the President. Afterward Mr. SEWARD made witty and appropriate remarks, and the party were escorted to the ferry. Arriving upon the Louisville side a little before 4 P. M. They were received by the Mayor and Common Council amid great enthusiasm. A tremendous crowd had assembled on the levee, but the utmost good order prevailed, in great part owing to the whole arrangements being left in the hands of Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, who is a splendid officer. The procession was the largest I have seen since we left Washington, and was composed as follows:

Large military escort, preceded by magnificent band of music.
President JOHNSON and suite.
Gov. BRAMLETTE and suite.
Mayor and General Council.
Music.
Knights Templar and Masonic Fraternity.
Music.
Odd Fellows Societies.
Music.
United Sons of Erin.
Father Mathews' Temperance Society.
Music.
Trades Societies.
Music.
Haragari Societies.
Red Men Societies.
Music.
Young Men's Debating Societies.
Base Ball Clubs.
German Benevolent Societies and other Societies.
Citizens on foot.
Steam Fire-Department.
Citizens on horse-back from New-Albany, Jeffersonville, Jefferson County and City.
Cars and wagons from the country and city.

Carriages containing the President and party were all elegant open barouches, and were driven by colored men all clad in black hats and white gloves.

The Knights Templars and Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows Societies, made an imposing appearance; so also did the United Sons of Erin and the Temperance Societies. The trade societies turned out in great force, while Haragari and Red Men Societies attracted great attention. The four ball clubs of Louisville were represented, the members appearing in their playing suits. The Fire Department made a grand display, and was out in full force, with their steamers and other apparatus, which had been tastefully ornamented by the ladies with flowers, miniature flags and red, white and blue ribbons. The procession was very long, being over two hours in passing. One of the features was a large platform car with thirty-six young ladies clad in white, with wreaths and baskets of flowers.

Each young lady had the name of a State printed in letters on a ribbon across her breast. This portion of the arrangement was under the direction of a Committee of ladies, consisting of Mrs. E. HUFFMAN, Mrs. H. DENT, Mrs. JOHN FERGUSON, Mrs. ISAAC CALDWELL and Mrs. JOHN HAMILTON. The route of procession was up First-street to Main, down Main to Third, out Third to Broadway, down Broadway to Ninth, in Ninth to Jefferson, and up Jefferson to the Courthouse.

THE RECEPTION.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE made the reception speech, to which the President replied. Secretary SEWARD and Gens. ROUSSEAU and STEEDMAN also made remarks, which were received with much satisfaction. The platform was so arranged that the party could be distinctly seen by all the people, from 30,000 to 35,000 being in attendance.

Special accommodations were provided for ladies, who were nearly all assigned to seats.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

The display of bunting was very fine. Flags were flying from all parts of the city, and nearly every dwelling along the route made some display of national colors. Every single building in Main-street but one from Second-street for fourteen squares, was literally covered with festoons and miniature flags. The Soldier's Home, the Louisville Hotel, the National Hotel, public buildings, steamboats and newspaper offices were dressed gaily in red, white and blue. The procession was brought up in rear by hundreds of vehicles, including drays, express, and store wagons, all of which bore transparencies of some sort, most of which were exceedingly appropriate and complimentary. All of the stores and business houses were closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and all that could, joined in the procession. The welcome will terminate with a grand banquet at the Louisville Hotel this evening, after which the party will proceed to Cincinnati by steamer.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet at the Louisville Hotel was a *recherche* affair, and passed of pleasantly. From the head of the table hung a banner with the inscription;

ANDREW JOHNSON'S
Platform—The Constitution and the Union.

Secretary WELLES gave the following toast:

The union of all the States and the exclusion of none.

To the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 11—7 A. M.

All the journals of this morning deeply regret the disturbance of last night in connection with the reception of the President and his suite. The *Journal* says: "Had such a scene been anticipated, the most strenuous efforts would have been made by Union citizens to prevent it; but in such a mass and jam there was no possibility of doing anything with the excited people after the uproar commenced."

The *Herald* says: "It is evident the whole thing was preconcerted, rumors of a disturbance having been rife throughout the day."

The *Journal* mistakes when it says the President, pretending to be alarmed for his personal safety, sent for a guard of soldiers to keep watch during the night. The city is very quiet this morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock, the President was introduced to the assembly in front of the Bates House. There were probably two thousand persons present. Better order could not anywhere have prevailed among so large a number. The President spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF INDIANA: You will please accept my cordial thanks for the welcome given me by the loyal and patriotic citizens here to-day. In coming among you it was not my purpose or intention to make a speech or address, but simply in passing along this region of country to meet and see as many of my fellow-citizens as I could, and ascertain the public sentiment with reference to the questions now agitating and distracting the public mind. I have been toiling since the difficulty commenced to preserve the Union of these States and see that the Constitution was enforced. So far we have succeeded. But on the crushing of the rebellion we find the revolutionary spirit manifesting itself on the other end of the line. I commenced against the rebellion to defend the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] I stand here to-day where I stood two years ago. I stand precisely where I did then on the Constitution and the Union of these States. [Repeated cheers.] There I intend to stand. I had hoped the time had arrived when all people had become patriots, and would stand up for the country regardless of party shackles and party considerations. Let the Constitution be our guide and platform. [Cheers.] This is our league. It is not one of the leagues extending over the country for revolutionary purposes. It is unnecessary to form other leagues for the preservation of this Government. It is unnecessary to have any other or higher league than the Constitution of the United States. [Immense cheering.] I want no higher constitutional league than that was. ["You are right. That's the talk. Huzzah for JOHNSON."] The Constitution is my league. I belong to the constitutional league of my country. (Cries of "So do we;" "Hurrah!") I had hoped the time had come when we all could rally round the Constitution, and lift ourselves above party to preserve our country, one and united. Fellow-citizens, as I did two years ago, I do now proclaim that none of the States have a right to go out of the Union. Though they may revolt or rebel they have no constitutional right to go out of the Union. Whether this doctrine is assailed South or North, I plant my feet firmly against it. [Cries of "You are right."] I come here to-day with the flag of my country containing thirty-six stars, with the Union of the States unbroken. I come with the Constitution of the United States, and I place them in your hands, where I believe they will be protected and defended. Slanders and misrepresentations have gone in advance of us or spread over the country, that usurpations have been exercised by the Executive Department of the Government, but let me say that whatever power has been exercised has been in your behalf. The veto power has been exercised for the purpose of checking the improvident, hasty and unconstitutional legislation; and let me say in parting that I have always placed my hopes and confidence in the integrity, virtue and intelligence of the great mass of the American people, who through my public life of a quarter of a century—where is the man who can say with truth that ANDREW JOHNSON ever betrayed or proved false to a friend? I leave you here to-day, believing you will never desert me. And now, in bidding you good bye, I invoke the blessings of heaven upon you and the people of the entire country.

As the President concluded he was heartily applauded by, it seemed, the entire crowd.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Secretary SEWARD was then introduced, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I never before had the privilege and honor to speak to any portion of the people of Indiana. I am very sorry that the circumstances under which I appear before you are unpropitious to speaking now. But there is time enough left before passing from this platform to the platform of the railroad cars to call your attention to a single proposition, which, if it shall gain the suitable reflection of the American people, may guide us safely through the subsiding excitements of a great and desolating war to the calm and happy shores of a blessed peace. It is this: In all other States and nations since the beginning of time governments have been called into being without popular consent by reason of the want of education, intelligence and equality among the people. Such governments have been made so strong that they have always tended towards the oppression of the people. There was then no relief against oppression, except in revolution, and revolution is incident to all governments in the world, not excepting that of the United States. It is often rightful in other governments, while it is always wrong in ours. We have been blessed with a measure of intelligence and equality and with a form of government in which all needful progress and reform can be carried on through the instruments of peace and peaceful measures. There is never any necessity and, therefore, never any right of revolution here. In all countries the object of party is to prosecute reforms; but in other countries they are necessarily prosecuted by revolutionary means. The tendency of revolution, however, is to bring the Government to the ground, that a new one may be erected in its place. We could not have a revolution here which could be successful without the same results. Therefore, there can be no reform of our Government by violent and revolutionary means.

We had the institution of slavery, a curse entailed on us, which we ought to remove by peaceful means. The party upholding slavery thought it right to resist by revolutionary means. The consequence we have just passed through, with the blessings of God and the valor of the people of the United States, the virtue of the people of the United States, and the skill of the leaders of the army and navy of the United States. We have passed through a reform through the agency of free speech and the ballot-box, putting down and suppressing a revolution which sought to overthrow the Government. The lesson I ask you to draw from this reflection is when any party or men, seeking reform, ask you to resort to the sword, pistol, musket or cannon, then recollect they are engaged in an effort to bring down this blessed Government upon our own heads. Can you imagine what would have been more unfortunate to the people of the whole continent? If the attempted revolution at the South had succeeded it would have been said that we in the North had not bravery, virtue and intelligence enough to prosecute any reforms through the constitutional agency of free speech and free suffrage. Give us free speech and a free ballot, and there is no measure of social amelioration and progress which the American Government cannot accomplish. At the same time this Government has not interfered to deprive any citizen of life, liberty or property for any purpose except to call them all into requisition for the support and defence of the whole American people. You of Indiana have now become a border State. Before and during the war, the border States were all on the south side of the Ohio and the west side of the Mississippi. The result of the war is that the Southern States are to be henceforth loyal to the Union, while prejudices and passions, still reviving the contest, seem to make the Northern States unfraternal and jealous. Hence the Border States now are the States that lie north of and adjoin the Ohio, and east of and adjoin the Mississippi. You have it in your power to mediate between the extremes, that party may never go so far as to excite the passions of the people and bring on a renewal of civil war. In order to make the lesson more direct, all the people, every individual has at this time one brief duty important to be performed—to put the Government back to the same condition it was in when the attempted violation of the South broke out—when every State, and the right of every State, and the right of every citizen in it, shall be exactly now as what it was before the attempted revolution began, except those rights which, in prosecuting the war and maintaining the Government against the rebels were swept away by bring Slavery to an end. It may be necessary hereafter to have other reforms; if so, you have the power to make them in the several States. You have the right, and South Carolina and New-York have the right to make such reforms by their own action independent of the Federal Government which has no power or ability to interfere with these reforms. I believe and trust the people of all ranks are in such a condition of intelligence and virtue that they can always maintain the Government, and preserve it for succeeding generations, while the people in the several States can prosecute their several reforms until they shall raise society throughout this continent to an elevation which will at once encourage and instruct mankind throughout the world to establish a system of pure representative self-government. Nations have passed through precisely the same crisis and fell under it. What might not have been the future of Rome if instead of CAESAR she had chosen CATO for counsel and dictation. This is the privilege God has vouchsafed to us instead of JEFF DAVIS and other ambitious revolutionary leaders to preside over us at the close of so fearful a struggle. He has allowed us to have ANDREW JOHNSON the CATO of our nation, at the head of our nation. By sustaining him by your free suffrage—that all of you can do—let him be sustained, and then the world will marvel to see how quietly our noble ship of State will glide through the streams of the revolutionary sea, and attach herself to the ancient wharves, where she may be expected to rest henceforth in safety and unchangeable tranquility."

Secretary SEWARD was cheered during the delivery of the speech, and at its close the party were escorted to the depot by a committee of citizens, and took the cars for Louisville, Ky.

AT FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN—9:35 A. M.

Here were found about 1,500 persons. The President, Secretary SEWARD and other distinguished gentlemen were received with great enthusiasm. Loud demands were made for a speech from the President, who made a few remarks. A desire having been expressed to hear Secretary SEWARD, he exhorted the people to eschew anger and passion, and remember that we are now in a crisis which is to test whether we are to have our Government preserved or pass swiftly down the declivity of ruin, as most all republics have gone before our own. He had as much cause as anybody probably to feel grieved at the enemies of the Republic, but he had never permitted the sun to go down on his anger, or with feelings of retaliation in his breast.

EDINBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 11—10:15 A. M.

About 2,000 persons were here assembled. The President was warmly received, and in compliance with the calls made a few remarks, when the train left amid the roar of cannon and the huzzas of the people.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Sept. 11—11 A. M.

About 3,000 persons had congregated, and a like enthusiastic demonstration was made.

SEYMOUR, Tuesday, Sept. 11—12 M.

There was a large and enthusiastic demonstration here, the President speaking with much acceptance.

VIENNA—1:15 P. M.

A large and excited crowd gave the President a warm greeting. Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, and Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. ROUSSEAU were in turn introduced and received with cheers. The President was enabled to speak only a few words for want of time, and the train departed with three cheers for ANDREW JOHNSON.

The train halted at several other places on the way, where the President was introduced.

AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, 2:30 P. M.

We were here met by a large crowd and a salute from a heavy cannon. The President and the other distinguished guests were conducted to a handsomely decorated stand, where JOHN M. WILSON delivered a welcome address, expressing confidence in his wisdom and integrity, and the utterance of the hope that his life would be spared to carry out the policy of bringing back all the States in happy accord.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President expressed his warmest thanks for the honor conferred. He had been brought up in the school of ANDREW JACKSON, and taught to believe that the Constitution is sacred, and that the Union cannot be dissolved. He gave a brief history of the administration policy, and said that Congress had practically resolved that the Union was dissolved, by keeping Southern representatives from the legislative branch. Now that the war is over, and those States have accepted of the conditions recommended, he challenged all creation, and Congress thrown in, to point to any single violation of the Baltimore platform in which he was nominated. Was the Freedmen's Bureau a part of that platform? [Cries of "No! no!" and laughter.] He defended himself from the charge of usurpation, and gave the reasons why he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. He labored to set four millions of negroes free, and having done that, he was opposed to see them again enslaved by legislation. If the new scheme turned out profitable the new taskmasters would pocket the profits; but if it turned out unprofitable the Government was to foot the bill. [Laughter and applause.] Believing the bill was unconstitutional and unjust, he exercised the negative power to stay hasty and improvident legislation. He defended himself against the charge of traitor. Was he a traitor to THADDEUS STEVENS? [Laughter.] Was he, as had been charged, a Judas Iscariot? There was no Judas without a Saviour. Was THADDEUS STEVENS the Saviour? No! So far from that, he and others whom he sought were distinctive. They want all who sustain the Constitution to be put to political death. It was time for the country to be on the alert to see that the Constitution is preserved, and there he would stand till he conquered or perished. [Applause.] The President alluded to Secretary SEWARD in complimentary terms and in conclusion presented the flag of thirty-six States and the "florides circle" called the Union, and the Constitution cemented by the blood of our fathers. As heretofore, he relied upon the honesty and intelligence of the people, and all the taunts and jeers of his opponents could not drive him from his purpose.

He was cheered throughout his speech.

Secretary SEWARD was called upon, making a few remarks in connection with national questions.

Secretary WELLES, Admiral FARRAGUT, Gens. ROUSSEAU and CUSTER were severally introduced and applauded amid the plaudits of the crowd, the ex

Continued on Eighth Page.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Secretary Seward's Speech at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866.

The following is Secretary Seward's speech in response to the toast given in his honor at the banquet on Saturday:

Fellow-Citizens: This is a hearty welcome, proving to me that it is possible to win respect and kindness by fidelity to principle and patriotism under the most unfavorable circumstances. It is twenty years ago since I first set foot upon the soil of Missouri, guided by a curosity to see what yet might be hoped for my country from a State that twenty years before had chosen Slavery, which I thought the greatest error that an infant State could commit, an error which would result in the greatest danger to herself, while it would be the greatest burden and hindrance to her prosperity that she could encounter. I came here alone; nobody, no one now here knows or remembers that I was here. I was here incognita, what the world has since called an abolitionist—just the same abolitionist that I am here to-night. [Applause.] In deference to the opinions of the community in which I had entered for the purpose of studying its affairs and its prosperity I said but little. I entered a hotel, which was then the principal hotel of the place; and on that occasion repressing or avoiding to speak upon questions that could agitate or disturb the community around me, I was encountered by a citizen who asked me what I thought of the State of Missouri. I said, "I expected that it would become the greatest inland State in this Union." While that was acceptable to the company around him, he answered that "Slavery would not permit." I said, "I thought that they had so little of Slavery yet that they would overcome that hindrance, and rise and advance to a high position in the country." "No," he said, "it cannot." Says I, "You cannot say that." He answered "I can say that, for I own three hundred negroes, God help them, and I can say what I please to the people here." [Laughter and cheers.] The next time I visited here was when I was canvassing the Western States for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. [Cheers.] I arrived here at night. An Irishman's guard then met me—I suppose they would all now be called Fenians. But seeing that I had come here, and thinking I had a sympathy with aspirations for the liberty of their race which might be beneficial to them in their struggle to redeem and emancipate their own country, they kindly received me and sent me forward the next morning without my having expressed a political sentiment. While in the State I was invited to speak at St. Joseph and elsewhere, on condition that I would not touch upon the question of Slavery. But as that was an issue I could not avoid in discussing the question of Abraham Lincoln's election, I declined to speak, except at the Town of St. Joseph. I come back now and find that all past hindrances to a good understanding and relation between the people of Missouri and myself are at an end. From this greeting I have the encouragement to believe that I may always be allowed to inculcate everywhere in the Free States, and in those that were once Slave States, in the successful States and in those States that were subjugated, just this single testimony, that *the first duty of the American citizen at the present juncture is to study, not the rights of the States, but to study the safety and security of the American Union.* [Cheers.] If I know myself I have never conceived a thought nor accepted a principle but what had for its inspiration this one interest, which I will define thus—that Almighty God in His providence seeing the continent of Africa lying desolate and waste from the beginning of time, and the continent of Asia, once the seat of civilization, of art, refinement, wealth and empire, and even literature, lapsed into a condition in which it was an easy conquest to any Power of the West that will send a troop of dragoons to establish a factory there and to subjugate the people; and seeing also the great and successful continent of Europe, possessing the advantages of the Christian religion and the forces which that religion inspires into States, and with which it supplies the hands of Christian emperors—yet seeing that that great continent of Europe, enlightened as human society has never been, yet divided and distracted into more than fifty States, which are jealous of each other and always in conflict with each other, always in danger of war, and in which the preservation of peace between themselves and other nations must be exhaustive of the energy and strength and of the life and wealth of the States which are thus saved from war,—the same Providence, looking down upon this continent, has seen thirty-six States in North America in one group, not to speak of other States lying north of that group and nearer to the poles, and of the from twenty to thirty States that extend southward of that group to Cape Horn, has been pleased to ordain that it should be here left to those thirty-six States, while they severally have adequate local Governments of their own, preserving each of them in their peculiar identity, in their principles of religion if they have any, of politics if they have any, some of the common law and some of the civil law, has yet been pleased to allow them, and, as I think, He vouchsafes to them a wisdom to combine themselves together in one Government, the most majestic structure, the most beneficial in operation that has ever dominated in human society. [Cheers.] I tell you such a Government, which takes to itself a common but limited Constitution, which takes to itself nothing but the few things—first, that it will defend the States against any foreign Powers that shall dare to attack them; second, that it will guarantee to each State that it shall have and maintain and enjoy a popular Government of its own creation and choice (applause;) and third, that it shall have the privilege and perform the duty of distributing commercial, political and social intelligence among us; [applause;] that it shall have the power to encourage inventions in letters, and of authority in all the States by securing to them a property in their invention, and that it shall control and regulate their commerce, not for its own advantage, but for the common advantage of all the States, while it shall levy no duty upon one State that it does not levy upon another. This is the government of the United States. It is a simple structure of Government. There is not a man before me whose life can be forfeited by the Government of the United States for any crime except disloyalty against this Government. All your property and your lives are secured to you by laws and institutions of your own creation in the several States. The Government of the United States cannot lay its hands to affect a single letter of these laws. It was the highest thought of the Revolutionary age. Such a Government was never before conceived—perhaps never was to be nor could be organized—at a time when the country was languishing under a destructive war and prostrated commerce. This Government was given to us by our forefathers to maintain and keep. We have seen it imperilled by insisting upon exaggerated abstract perverted rights of States in antagonism to the Federal Government. We have seen that unfortunate antagonism. We have seen civil war desolating our land and exposing us, more perhaps than any other except myself has known, to the danger of aggression or conquest by foreign Powers, and the desolation of the whole fabric of our society. If I am allowed to continue for a short time longer in the public service, I may be able to enjoin upon the people of the United States that they will work together and abide by the counsels of the fathers of the country, that whatever the error they may commit, whatever ambition or other interest they may consult, *they may never suffer sectional and jealous ambition to rise up and separate them.* The war in its glorious results has carried us back to the very day when George Washington bequeathed to us the imperishable legacy to avoid sectional agitations and divisions. It was a cause which was coextant with the reëstablishment of society in America. The cause has passed away forever. What, now, shall we suffer to divide the American people? I trust there is nothing. I do not ask the States to forget what is important to them. That is in their breasts. I know the secret of my own thoughts. It is, as it has long been, that States must grow up with common interests. I am an Atlantic States man. To me South Carolina and Georgia and Louisiana and Texas, however they may have heretofore refused such counsels as I could give them, were nevertheless Atlantic States—sisters of New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and all the West And I trust that the time has come when they will recognize, as I am sure they soon will, if the time has not already come, that one common interest and one common sentiment runs through all the States of the Atlantic, from the Gulf of Mexico to the River St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and that all the Atlantic States will now become one Atlantic Power. I hope that while we possess the capacity and the wisdom and counsel of one Government, and an empire that extends across the continent and embraces the shores of the Pacific, [cheers,] we on the Atlantic shore will hereafter be in fact, as well as in constitutional ordinances, friends and brethren. I see here one State that is capable of assuming that great trust of being the middle man, the mediator, the common centre between the Pacific and Atlantic—a State of vast extent, of unsurpassed fertility, of commercial facilities such as are given to no other State on the continent—a State that grapples hold upon Mexico and Central America on the south, and upon Russia and British America on the north, and through which is the thoroughfare to the golden State of the Pacific. It is for your interest to bind to Missouri the young Pacific States on the continent. Throw your grapples around them strongly while they are yet green and tender, and hold them fast to you. Do all that you can to develop their resources. Take care to open communication for commerce with these States. When you have done this, and secured the Pacific coast firmly to you, you will then have bound the Pacific coast to the Atlantic coast, and have guaranteed the existence of an empire such as Alexander wished to conquer and tried in vain to secure under one common sceptre, as his successor, Charlemagne, did. And it will be the glory of Missouri to see established firmly the empire of a Republican Government over the whole continent of North America. [Cheers.] And in saying that I do not exclude the region which lies between us and the North Pole. I dare not say where I would draw the line of the South. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, hoping that after this visit to Missouri I am hereafter to be accepted as only a good Catholic American citizen, having no animosities, no prejudices against any State, but loving all. I trust the next time I shall have the pleasure of meeting you here it will be upon the opening of our railroad to the Pacific Ocean, and that, with the President of the United States and these friends, a goonly company, or such as may be living, we shall be able to look out upon the Pacific Coast, upon ancient Japan and China, and begin to calculate how to secure to our country the great benefit of commerce with the Eastern World.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

From the Worcester Spy, Sept. 10.

The Republican State Convention meets at Boston on Thursday next. The unusual interest in political matters this Fall will ensure a large attendance. We trust the towns in this county will be fully represented. There will probably be little controversy in regard to candidates. For the office of Attorney-General the name of Gen. Charles Devens will be presented and strongly supported. So far as we know, no other change in the ticket has been suggested.

Gen. Butler has consented to preside over the Convention. In his present position he doubtless represents as nearly as any public man the prevailing sentiment of the Commonwealth. Senators Sumner and Wilson are both at home, and are expected to be present. A correspondent states that Mr. Sumner, who has returned from the White Mountains in improved health, will address the Convention at its morning session; and, in view of the President's charges against him, will give a sketch of his personal relations with Mr. Johnson during the early days of his Presidency. The delegation of Southern loyalists, who have started on a tour of the Northern States, will also be represented there. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, and Judge Bull, of Tennessee, are named to speak at Faneuil Hall the night preceding the Convention. Gov. Brownlaw, of Tennessee, Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, Gov. Rodgers, of Arkansas, Senator Creswell, of Maryland, with Fowler, Stokes and Maynard, of Tennessee, are also a part of the delegation, and some of them, it is hoped, will be heard from either the night preceding, or during the sessions of the Convention.

A Card from Mr. Greeley.

THE ADVICE HE GAVE PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The persistent efforts of Mr. Beecher to cast blame on the Republican majority of the present Congress as—at least equally with President Johnson—responsible for the grave existing difference between them, impels me, in the interest of truth and justice, to make a statement of facts.

I was one of the many who early apprehended and anxiously deprecated a breach between Congress and the President. Soon after our last State election, and before the assembling of the present Congress, I went, not uninvited, to Washington, expressly to guard against such a difference. Being admitted to an interview with the President, *I urged him to call to Washington three of the most eminent and trusted expositors of Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment, and three equally eminent and representative Southern ex-rebels,* and ask them to take up their residence at the White House for a week, a fortnight, so long as they might find necessary, while they by free and friendly conference and discussion, should earnestly endeavor to find a common ground whereon the North and the South should be not merely reconciled, but made evermore fraternal and harmonious. I suggested that the President should occasionally, as he could find time, drop in on these conferences and offer such suggestions as he should deem fit—rather as a moderator or common friend, than as a party to the discussions.

A suggestion of names being invited, I proposed those of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith of New-York, and Judge R. P. Spaulding of Ohio, as three who seemed to me fair representatives of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, while neither specially obnoxious to nor disposed to deal harshly with the South; and I added that I hoped they would be met by men like Gen. Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, &c., who would be recognized and heeded by the South as men in whose hands her honor and true interests would be safe. But I added that I had no special desire that these or any particular men should be selected, wishing only that those chosen from either section should be such as to command their people's confidence and support. *And I pledged myself to support, to the extent of my power, any adjustment that should thus be matured and agreed upon.*

Some two months later, after the meeting of Congress, and when the political sky had become darker, I went again to Washington, on the assurance of a mutual friend that the President desired to see me. The Joint Committee on Reconstruction had then been appointed. At an interview promptly accorded, I urged the President to invite this Committee to the White House, and discuss with them, from evening to evening, as friend with friends, all the phases of the grave problem of Reconstruction, with a fixed resolve to find a basis of agreement if possible. I urged such considerations as occurred to me in favor of the feasibility of such agreement if it were earnestly sought, as I felt sure it would be on the side of Congress. The vast patronage in the President's hands—the reluctance of the majority in Congress to see their friends, supporters and nominees expelled by wholesale from office, and their places supplied by bitter adversaries—the natural anxiety of every party in power to maintain cordial relations with the head of the Government chosen by its votes—these, and a thousand kindred considerations rendered morally certain an agreement between Congress and the President without a sacrifice of principle on either hand, if the latter should sincerely seek it.

I speak only of what I said and proposed, because I have no permission and no right to speak further. That my suggestions were not followed, nor anything akin to them, the public sadly knows. And the conclusion to which I have been most reluctantly forced is, that the President *did not want* harmony with Congress—that *he had already made up his mind to break with the party which had elected him, and seek a further lease of power through the favor and support of its implacable enemies.*

HORACE GREELEY.

The Labor Question in the South—An Order from Gen. Wood.

Headquarters Department of Mississippi.
Vicksburgh, Miss., Aug. 16, 1866.

Information has been received at these headquarters that, in various parts of this State, parties engaged in planting, since the termination of the active work of making the crops, are discharging the freed people whom they had hired for the year, without settling fully with them for their previous labor. But if full remuneration were paid to the freed people for their previous labor, it would be gross injustice to drive them away from the plantations after they had made their arrangements for the year, and when they must necessarily be subjected to much privation and suffering by being thus suddenly deprived of a home and support.

But the foregoing does not describe the worst form in which this outrage and injustice on the rights of the freed people is reported as being practiced. The majority of the cases in which this outrage is being committed, is where the freed people have been employed to work on shares for a stipulated part of the crop; where the freed people have been employed to work for a part of the crop, to discharge them from a service and drive them from their homes on the plantation, is simply robbery. Such cruelty must excite in the minds of all honest men indignation at the offence and abhorrence of the guilty perpetrators of it.

It is believed that only a comparatively small portion of the community can be guilty of practicing such an enormity; and the honest and fair dealing men are invoked to frown down and suppress the perpetration of it.

It requires little foresight to predict that if the freed people are treated in this way, and robbed of the fruits of their labor, they can no longer be depended on to supply the physical force necessary to cultivate the soil, a result whose direful effects cannot be overestimated. The commission of such outrages on the rights of the freed people will not be permitted in this Department, and in such portions of the State as it may be reported to occur, a military force will be stationed to prevent it. By order of

THOMAS J. WOOD, Major-General.
Marcus P. Bestow, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Is it Safe for Northern People to go South?

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel.

Strange as it may appear to many of our readers, this question is one which a Southerner sojourning at the North is called upon to answer many times a day. Our attention has been especially directed to it by the communication from D. H. Jaques, Esq., which we publish elsewhere. A becoming sense of self-respect and regard for truth, as well as our earnest desire to induce persons with capital, energy and enterprise to settle among us and aid us in rebuilding our scattered fortunes, leads us to protest against the charge that Northern men are unsafe in the South, or that there is any class, respectable in numbers or intelligence, who are opposed to their coming. *We solemnly believe that Northern men are as safe anywhere in the State of Georgia to-day as they are in any district of New-England.*

If they come here to engage in farming, in manufacturing or in trade, they will be everywhere treated with respect and civility. Several have been engaged in trade in this city who were officers in Sherman's army, which devastated a large portion of the State, and we *have never heard of the least affront or indignity offered them.* We must candidly say, however, that those who come to taunt and insult our people on account of the war, and to advocate negro equality and negro suffrage, are neither welcome nor would we promise them security. The presence of such men is the chief cause of the riots and troubles that have occurred in the South since the war—and it is the falsehoods of these wretches, circulated for political effect, that creates the opinion so current at the North, that Northern men are unsafe here.

The Vermont Third District.

The Burlington *Free Press* publishes returns from all the towns in the Vermont Third Congressional District, except three small places, which do not cast collectively more than 150 votes. These returns show a total vote of 15,385, of which Baxter has 7,172; Hoyt, 4,421; Brigham, 3,347, and there are 445 scattering. Baxter has a plurality of 2,731 over Hoyt. The majority against Baxter, when all the returns are in (the scattering vote in Essex County not being as yet reported), will be about 500. In alluding to this result the *Free Press* makes the following assertions:

"The little town of Montgomery, in Franklin County, which cast last year 98 votes all told, and which contains but a little over 100 voters, casts now 207 votes for Baxter, and 223 in all. The town of Irasburgh, in Orleans County, which cast last year 181 votes, casts 304 votes, of which 175 are for Baxter. The ballot-box in that town contained 35 more votes than there were voters on the check list. The cutting down of his vote to its legal limit, in these two towns alone, would reduce Mr. Baxter's aggregate by over 150 votes. How much of the same process of stuffing ballot-boxes was carried on elsewhere by Mr. Baxter's people we cannot say."

Letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

From the New-Orleans Times.

From a letter of Hon. Mr. Stephens, dated at Crawfordville, Ga., Aug. 27, 1866, we are permitted by the party to whom it was addressed, in this city, to make the following extract:

"I have, as you doubtless have seen from the papers, been to Philadelphia. I have just returned, and find your kind and highly esteemed favor of the 28th July. It would have been acknowledged long ago but for my absence. I now return you my best thanks for it.

I had a tedious and fatiguing trip to and from Philadelphia. I was quite out of health all the time, and a great sufferer part of it. I took no active part in the Convention; I was not able to do so. I went there from nothing but a sense of duty, for the restoration of union, harmony and prosperity under the Constitution. This was as well accomplished by my presence as it could have been in any other way.

I hope good will come from the proceedings of that assemblage. God, in His mercy and wisdom, however, only knows what is to be the future of this country. The destiny of States, as well as of individuals, is in His hands. All that we poor mortals can do is to discharge our duty as well as we can, from the lights before us, and then bow submissively to His will."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Arkansas.—A correspondent of the Little Rock *Gazette* recommends Dr. Lorenzo Gibson as United States Senator from Arkansas, stating that "before the war he strove to perpetuate the Union, because he believed that the good of the country demanded it; that after the war commenced, although too old to take an active part, he supported the South, because his countrymen and friends were engaged in it, and he also feared the results of its failure to the cause of liberty; and that he is a stronger advocate of that Union than ever, now that it has been assailed by the partisans of both extremes."

Kansas.—The Republican State Convention at Topeka, Sept. 5, nominated Hon. S. J. Crawford for reëlection as Governor, and the following: For Lieutenant-Governor, Major N. Green, of Riley County; Secretary of State, R. A. Barker, present incumbent; Treasurer, Major Martin Anderson, of Topeka; Attorney-General, George H. Hoyt, of Leavenworth City; Chief Justice, Samuel A. Mergwan, of Atchison. For Congressman, Hon. Sidney Clark was renominated by acclamation. All these candidates are Radical Republicans. The resolutions were strongly radical, and bitterly denounce the President and his policy.

A Johnson mass meeting was held at Frederick, Md., on Saturday night, upon the occasion of nominating six candidates to represent two districts in the State Legislature. Three of the candidates nominated have served as soldiers in the Federal army. The meeting attracted citizens from all the adjacent country, and was very enthusiastic. Among the orators were Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, and Mr. Ferguson, Recording Secretary of the National Union Club. Resolutions and addresses were adopted accepting the course of the Administration without reservation.

The Chicago *Times* claims that Illinois will gain more than three Conservative members of Congress. It says that it will gain Col. William R. Morrison in the Twelfth District, Judge Thompson in the Fourth District, Gen. Black in the Seventh District, Judge Allen in the Thirteenth District, and perhaps Dr. Fowler in the Eighth, and Judge Dickey in the State at large. The present delegation is three Democrats and eleven Republicans.

President Johnson's reply to the invitation of the city authorities of Nashville to visit that city, was telegraphed from Chicago as follows: "I thank you for your cordial invitation and kind assurance, and sincerely regret that my engagements will not permit me to visit the capital of Tennessee prior to my return to Washington."

The Democratic State Committee of Indiana has renewed the proposition which had been made to the Republican State Committee to give to each political party a judge and clerk on each election board in the State. A majority of the electing boards in the State are Democratic at present.

Wm. J. Albert, Esq., the Radical nominee for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, has published a brief letter accepting the nomination. He expresses confidence in the triumph of his party.

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* says that the general sentiment of the people in that section is that the Legislature should call a Convention of the people of the State.

Five of the eight nominees on the Michigan State Union ticket are soldiers, and the other three are renominations.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

The Excitement in Philadelphia—How it was Organized—The Real Questions at Issue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I sent last week to a friend in Philadelphia a copy of the Times containing an account of the Southern Loyalists' Convention, with the question, "If there really was as much enthusiasm in his city as represented," written on the margin. I have received the following reply, for which you may find room in your columns:

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1866.

Dear Friend: Much obliged for the paper. You ask: "Is there as much enthusiasm in your city as the papers assert?" Perhaps excitement is the better word. There was undoubtedly great excitement during the Convention of loyalists, which is not hard to account for. It was the result of much determination and thoughtful preparation on the part of the wealthy and influential members of our old Union League, now entirely partisan in its character and led by a few extremists, aided by many whose interests as politicians urge them to excite the masses, that they may again fill the positions they gained by great pretensions to patriotism, during the times when patriotism meant simply intense opposition to the rebellion. This idea of patriotism still continues in the minds of most of us, to a greater or less extent, sufficient time not having elapsed to eradicate, hardly to soften it; and though the feeling should have died out with the producing cause, the politicians blew it up into a blaze. The demagogues from all over the North and South met here, and either forgetting, or artfully concealing the the fact that what was once legitimate and proper, is now unlawful and improper, so worked upon this feeling as to create a semi-enthusiasm while the Convention sat, but which cannot last long, opposed as it is to what we Americans call "fair play and no gouging."

The people here as elsewhere, especially the thinking portion of them, seek the truth, and are candid enough to follow it, when reason is uninfluenced by passion, and the opposition have so much of that article, and the Radicals so little, that a change is expected long before election day. In fact, many already halt between two opinions, and I know of seven or eight of our own neighbors who voted for Lincoln who will now support the policy of Johnson.

But, my friend, how do you stand yourself? Can you answer Beecher's arguments, or withstand your own calmer reflections on the subject? For myself, without defending Johnson from any charge his assailants make, ignoring the man, his character and antecedents, I heartily indorse his opposition to Congress and his appeal to the people, because I think Congress steps beyond its power in making a Constitutional Amendment precedent to the right of representation. It is a usurpation which becomes the people to condemn as promptly as circumstances will permit, and I intend to do it. If permitted for *any* purpose to-day it may be used for some *other* to-morrow, and no argument can be made in its favor now which can not be applied by all parties to all time.

This condemnation is due, independent of all relation to the Southern States. The absurdity of the demand is apparent in their case, when we reflect that even if acceded to by the Southern States, it may be defeated in the Northern; and thus South Carolina is denied a Constitutional right until she adopts an amendment which may never become a part of the Constitution at all. Could party feeling go further? whether the Republican Party, to retain power, may violate the Constitution, is the issue, and the only issue that comes up before the people in the coming election; but there are others which appeal more to one's feelings, and which the politicians take care to keep before us so closely as nearly to cover up the main one.

That we would all like to see the original and tried Union men of the South compensated and honored in some way for their constancy under suffering and wrong, is acknowledged and felt by every one, and this feeling has more weight, and seems more likely to determine the coming election, than any other. How to do it is the question.

I think, myself, a mistake has been made here, but it was done unwittingly, and perhaps it cannot now be corrected. There is imperfection in all the works of men, and neither Congress nor the two Presidents seemingly attached enough importance to this at the only proper time to accomplish it. The plan of reconstruction adopted by Mr. Lincoln, sanctioned by Congress, and continued by Mr. Johnson, substantially ignored the question, and now that the States are reconstructed, it is too late to do what should have been done before.

Under our system, the governing power is everywhere the voice of the majority, and while that power was in abeyance, before it became actual, was the proper time to assert the rights of the Unionists, and by some exercise of authority or judicious compromise to have secured their recognition. Having in convention, and by positive legislation, performed all that was required of them to resume the position of States, with all rights incident to such position, the time to exercise authority, or effect a compromise, has passed away from the Federal powers, and the voice of the majority in South Carolina or Georgia is to-day the only source of authority and government.

However much this neglect is to be regretted, it seems to me beyond all lawful power to change it, and no attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with the right of suffrage in the States can control it. Should Congress set aside the Constitution and enact a law empowering the negro to vote, no law in opposition to public sentiment, here or anywhere else, can be carried out except by force, and the attempt to hold the Union whites in power with the bayonet, will end in universal anarchy, North as well as South.

Those delegates to the late Convention, who had constituencies to represent, deprecated negro suffrage. It is entertained only by Radicals North, and those would-be delegates who represented their personal sentiments only.

There is evidence enough to justify a belief that the Southern people to-day are more content with the Government, as submissive to law, and less disposed to opposition and intrigue than many who claim preëminent loyalty at the North; and that while they will give political power to those they like best, all men are welcome and acknowledged in all life's relationships who are content to live at peace under such laws as the majority impose. If agitators and revolutionists meet with a different treatment, it is only the fate of such the world over.

I see peace and a restored Union by a close adherence to the Constitution, and trouble and anxiety should the present party retain power. If you will excuse this political blow, I'll not trouble you again, provided, you think as I do, and will vote the same way.

Yours, truly.

Extradition of Lamirande.—The London (Canada) *Free Press* says: "Steps have been taken to insure legal proceedings in England on the arrival of Lamirande on the other side of the Atlantic. It is currently reported that the Governor-General has expressed the deepest regret at what has occurred. Messrs. Doutre and Spelthorn, counsel for Lamirande, have telegraphed over the cable to their agents in London to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Lamirande, to wait for the papers which were dispatched."

OBITUARY.

Death of Washington Wright, a San Francisco Journalist.

From the San Francisco American Flag, Aug. 18.

Nearly ten years ago, the writer of this made an agreement with the gentleman now deceased, that the one surviving the other should do justice to his memory, placing him in his proper light before the country, and awarding that meed of praise which might seem just. The time has come when that melancholy duty must be performed; and, perhaps, no other is so well acquainted with the history of his life. Mr. Wright died last Saturday morning, and, like many other men of talent or genius, left nothing tangible on earth but the fruits of his pen. The period of his life was about 38 years.

He was born in the State of New-York, and was a nephew of the distinguished statesman, Silas Wright. Having removed to the West, his parents died, leaving him a mere child and utterly friendless. By some chance, he wandered to Cincinnati, and mingling with other little waifs of the great city, became a match-boy, and grew up almost to manhood without any advantages of even common schools. His taste for art was developed in a common paint-shop, where he attained great skill, which was afterward displayed in some of the ornamental work of the National Capitol, and also in various of the mountain towns of California. When only 16 years of age, he went with a company of volunteers to the war in Mexico, where he was employed in the hospitals until the end of the campaign, when he returned to Springfield, Ill., and becoming a *protegé* of Gov. Yates and other influential men, was placed in the editorial rooms of the Springfield *Enterprise*, where he soon became favorably known to the profession throughout the West. His limited education was literally picked up while in the paint-shop and in the army, and was indeed slender enough. It will astonish his professional friends and cotemporaries to know that Mr. Wright was not acquainted with even the rudiments of English grammar. Notwithstanding the classic elegance and exactness of his newspaper articles, he scarcely knew a noun from a verb, and had never learned any rule of construction or composition. When asked how he contrived to write with so great grammatical accuracy, he said that he did so by sound, and could thus detect any irregularity in his composition, which rarely contained the slightest departure from the rules of language.

During the campaign of the American Party in 1855, he conducted the *Citizen* in Chicago, and there obtained a great deal of professional note. In the following year he came to this State, and was on board the cars at the time of the memorable catastrophe on the Isthmus, an account of which he wrote and published in the San Francisco *Herald*. Having been employed a short time in the *Alta California* office, he removed to Sacramento, where his great abilities soon attracted attention in the *Age* newspaper. Leaving that city in 1856, he was employed on the *Sierra Citizen*, at Downieville, and afterward at Folsom, Placerville, Jackson and Virginia City, giving to every journal by which he was employed an unusual local celebrity. Being in this city at the time of Mr. Broderick's death, he was engaged on the *Morning Call*, and there wrote and published an article called "The Dead Senator," which attracted universal attention, and which, but for untoward circumstances, would have placed him in a position where his brilliant talents would have become conspicuous.

About two years ago Mr. Wright returned from the State of Nevada, and the editor of the *Flag*, being aware of his value as a journalist, employed him as an assistant in the editorial department.

Mr. Wright was at intervals the victim of an infirmity which has prostrated so many noble structures of the mind. With him intemperance was a periodical disease, rather than a voluntary vice, and although resisted until the conflict became an absolute agony, no human power could arrest the onset of the fiend. At times he seemed to hold the fatal potion in abhorrence, but that repugnance once overcome, all was lost. But, now that the wasted clay has gone from the world, that unhappy mischance will be forgotten, and we shall remember only that a brilliant and strong-grasping mind has been here.

Death of H. M. Baldwin, the First American Manufacturer of Locomotives.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 8.

We regret to announce the death of M. W. Baldwin, Esq., which took place at his country residence, Wissanoming, near Tacony, last evening. Mr. Baldwin has been identified with American manufactures in a most important branch, and in a very prominent position, for many years. When the intelligence reached this country of the successful operation of steam locomotives upon the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, in 1829, Mr. Baldwin built the first model locomotive engine constructed in this country. It was a small affair, of limited power, but it was thought of sufficient importance to introduce to the notice of the public. It was run upon a small railroad laid down in the long rooms of the Philadelphia Museum, in the Arcade, which gave to the miniature carriage a considerable circuit to travel.

The same engine afterward ran upon a model railroad in this city. The career of this rude little machine was one day brought to a sudden end by a harmless explosion. From the time of this experiment, Mr. Baldwin turned his attention to the construction of locomotives, being without doubt the first manufacturer of those machines in this country. From small beginnings, this enterprise rose to a manufacture of immense importance, employing one thousand workmen in Mr. Baldwin's shops, which became very extensive buildings. With all the improvements in this class of engines Mr. Baldwin kept pace, and introduced many modifications of the working machinery of his own invention.

Personally, Mr. Baldwin was a gentleman of liberality and worth. He gave liberally, because his industry afforded him the means. He was a patron of the fine arts, an enthusiast in horticulture, and a man of refined taste. During the rebellion his whole influence was exerted in the cause of the Union. In mourning his death, Philadelphia has cause to regret the loss of one of her most enterprising, spirited and industrious citizens.

Decease of Josiah Randall.

Josiah Randall, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia bar, died at his residence in that city Sept. 9, in the 78th year of his age. The *Ledger* says: "But few of our citizens were better known in either professional or public life. At the bar Mr. Randall was the compeer of Binney, Sergeant, Chauncey and the elder Ingersolls, and among the public men of the last generation, he was conspicuous as an early and ardent friend of Henry Clay. He was born on the 21st of July, 1789, and having received his school training at the hands of the well-known Baptist minister, Rev. Dr. Stoughton, he was placed at the age of 14 in the law office of Joseph Reed, Esq., and from there was admitted to the bar. Soon after, Gov. Snyder, whose warm friendship he always enjoyed, appointed him Clerk to the Mayor's Court, at that time a responsible and lucrative office. This position he resigned to join the Junior Artillerists, which had volunteered for service in the War of 1812. Toward the close of that war he was promoted to a Colonelcy. In 1819 he was elected to the Legislature, and although a very young man, the proceedings of the body show that he took an active and leading part. This was the last office he accepted, as he devoted himself earnestly to his profession, in which he had a large practice. He was a hard-working lawyer, and his industry and ability gave him eminence. Mr. Randall was much beloved by his family, and his kind and genial nature won him the esteem of a large circle of friends who will keenly feel his loss. He was the father of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who now represents the First District of the State in Congress."

An Officer Wronged.

The Washington correspondent of a Boston paper recently telegraphed that Henry C. Merriam had requested President Johnson to give him the appointment of Major in the regular army, instead of appointing Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Howard (brother of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard) to that position; that he based his application on the fact that he was "a Johnson man;" that he was unknown to the war office, except as a Captain, and that he received this appointment on political (not military) grounds.

In reply to this accusation, Major Merriam has written a letter, dated Waterville, Me., in which he says:

It is very strange if the War Office has no knowledge of me, except that my name appears on its rolls as a Captain in a Maine regiment—if it does not know of my almost three years' subsequent service in the United States colored troops, in which I arose, by successive examinations before military boards, to the command of the oldest of the colored regiments—the First Louisiana National Guard, or Seventy-third United States Colored Troops—which command I held for a year a half. Your telegram abuses the "War Office."

I am an applicant from Maine for appointment in the regular army. I consulted the office of Gen. Grant recently in reference to my prospects, and was informed that my army record entitled me to a field appointment, but that two names were already before the President for appointment to the two places assigned for Maine applicants—one having been forwarded by Gen. Grant and the other by outside parties. I was therefore advised to forward direct to the President some of my papers, which I declined to do, stating my unwillingness to oppose the appointment of the gentlemen mentioned, and signifying my willingness to accept a Captaincy, for which my name was entered accordingly.

Subsequently, I was informed authoritatively that one of the applicants mentioned above would not be appointed. I then inclosed some of my testimonials in a brief note to the President, stating that I was an applicant, and giving the information I had received from Gen. Grant's headquarters. I said nothing about my political views. I am no politician. I never voted but once in my life, and that was at a town meeting in Aroostook County. I only ask an appointment in the regular army, according to my military merits, which I am willing to let Gen. Grant, the 'War Office' and the President determine. I did not ask for anybody's place, nor have I yet been appointed. I do ask that you will place this note before your readers, and hope the Press of this State will be as ready to copy as they have been to copy the paragraph which it explains.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY C. MERRIAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Letter from Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics—Number of Deaths Last Week—Classification of Diseases.

The regular weekly letter of Dr. Harris is as follows:

Metropolitan Board of Heath,
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Sept. 11, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

Doctor: In the week ending Sept. 8, the total number of deaths in New-York was 656, including 105 that occurred in public institutions. The total in Brooklyn was 225, exclusive of the twenty-five deaths that occurred in the institutions and villages outside the limits of that city. Chronic bowel disorders of infants and the phthisis of adults gave a large increase of mortality in those classes and added all the increase we see in the total of New-York. Phthisis caused nearly 11 per cent.; diarrhœal diseases (including cholera) caused nearly 33 per cent.; cholera alone but 7¾ per cent. of the total mortality in this City, including all County institutions. There were but 38 fatal cases of cholera in our City dwellings, and but 7 in the Cholera Hospitals. Brooklyn had only 24 deaths from cholera, but the percentage of mortality from zymotic (39 per. cent.), and particularly of diarrhœal disorders in that City is now greater than in New-York. The Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards in the former, and the Sixth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second wards in the latter, are the chief centres of this filth disease.

LOCATION OF THE DISEASE IN NEW-YORK.

Placing before us the City map upon which the locality of each death is marked, the fact appears that whatever epidemic influence exists now seems to be operating in a few degraded localities. The worst of these has its centre in a filthy slum on Baxter-street, and within a radius of some 300 feet, gave thirteen fatal cases of cholera during the week. Another chief centre, and perhaps the most incurable one, is that shanty-village of street-trampers west of Eighth-avenue. The thin soil that covers that rocky region, filth-sodden and infected, oozes its soakage into numerous surface-wells, from which that crowded and ignorant population are daily drinking liquid poison. [See Prof. Draper's Analysis of water from these wells, Report of Council of Hygiene, pages 109, 312 and 313.] Several families have been entirely swept into the grave from these miserable hovels, the past six weeks. The causes and the remedy are alike obvious. But who will teach these ignorant people how to live and where they shall find healthy homes. They are breeding plagues that urge us to ask these questions, for they relate to the public safety. The sanitary map of the City shows that these dangerous and sickly districts cover but small areas. The great majority of the 339 children that died, under five years of age, last week, perished in this class of foul and unventilated habitations. The changeable and chilly weather is accompanied by rapid increase of typhus and typhoid fevers, as well as cholera, in particular houses where cases had previously appeared; yet the mean temperature has been unusually high and accompanied with a corresponding degree of moisture, as the subjoined tables show.

Respectfully, E. HARRIS,

The following is the zymotic table:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total from Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1860.
1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	7	—	11	18,120
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,507
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,757
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	3	1	11	1	26	21,994
5†	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	20	22,341
6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	10	1	3	1	2	21	—	37	20,698
7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	1	1	10	1	21	40,308
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	3	—	—	11	3	24	39,722
9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	6	—	24	44,366
10	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	1	3	4	3	—	1	17	2	37	29,651
11	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	9	—	1	23	1	42	59,963
12‡	—	2	—	1	—	1	7	2	8	3	12	—	3	40	—	62	36,647
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	7	2	22	32,929
14	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	9	1	20	28,087
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	7	27,588
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	—	—	10	—	24	45,183
17	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	3	2	—	12	1	35	72,770
18	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	1	11	—	29	57,464
19§	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	7	13	—	6	34	—	80	32,841
20	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	6	1	2	20	—	40	67,564
21‖	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	—	1	15	12	46	49,025
22	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	7	6	1	1	26	—	49	61,749
	—	3	11	10	5	2	14	20	50	69	85	10	21	299	28	656	814,254

* Includes deaths in the Battery Hospital.
† Includes deaths in the New-York Hospital.
‡ Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
§ Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
‖ Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are thus set forth:

MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Measles	3	Dysentery. (Acute)	44
Scarlatina	11	Diarrhœa, (Acute)	41
Diphtheria	10	Cholera, (Asiatic)	50
Croup	5	Cholera Infantum	69
Whooping Cough	1	Remittent Fever	8
Typhus Fever	14	Cholera Morbus	10
Typhoid Fever	20	Initiative Fever	1
Erysipelas	1		

ENTHETIC OR INOCULATED DISEASES.

Syphilis	1	Hydrophobia	1

DIETIC.

Starvation, Privation, &c.	6	Intemperance	3

DIATHETIC.

Dropsy	4	Cancer of Stomach	1
Cancer	2	Cancer of Breast	1
Cancer of Eye	1	Septicemia	1

TUBERCULAR.

Scrofula	2	Phthisis Pulmonalis	71
Tabes Mesenterica	43	Hydrocephalus	26

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Meningitis	12	Apoplexy	7
Cerebritis	1	Paralysis (general)	3
Softening of the Brain	4	Epilepsy	3
Convulsions	41	Congestion of the Brain	11
Tetanus	3		

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Aneurism of the Heart	3	Hypertrophy of the heart	1
Disease of the Heart	4	Vavular Dis'e of Heart	1

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Bronchitis	5	Congestion of the Lungs	4
Pneumonia	13	Hemorrhage	4

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Gastritis	3	Ulcer of the Stomach	1
Enteritis	6	Hepatitis	2
Peritonitis	3	Abscess of Liver	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	2		

URINARY SYSTEM.

Nephritis	1	Nephria (Bright's Disease)	3

GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Ovarian Dropsy	1

LOCOMOTORY SYSTEM.

Hip Disease	1

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES (CHILDREN).

Premature Birth	8	Teething	2
Cyanosis	2	Trismus Nascentum	2

WOMEN.

Childbirth (see Puerperal Fever)	1

AGE.

Old age	6

NUTRITION.

Atrophy	6	Debility	5

ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures & Contusions	11	Burns and Scalds	3
Wounds	2	Asphyxia	3
Drowning	4		

SUICIDE.

Of an upholsterer, by pistol shot	1
Of a laborer, by pistol shot	1
Of a cabinet-maker, by taking Paris green	1
Of a woman, by laudanum	1

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic Diseases	288	Urinary	4
Enthetic	2	Generative	1
Dietic	9	Locomotory	1
Diethetic	10	Developmental (children)	14
Tubercular	142	Developmental (women)	1
Nervous System	85	Developmental (age)	6
Circulatory	9	Developmental (nutrition)	11
Respiratory	26	Accident and negligence	23
Digestive	19	Suicide	5
Total			656

NATIVITIES.

The following were the nativities of the persons deceased:

British America	1	Ireland	139
China	1	Italy	1
Denmark	1	Scotland	2
East Indies	1	Switzerland	1
England	14	United States	427
France	1	Unknown	4
Germany	59	West Indies	4

Of the whole number 131 were men, 133 women, 208 boys, 184 girls; 264 adults, 392 children; 339 males, 317 females; 4 colored persons.

The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 191; under 2 years, 94; under 3 years, 29; under 4 years, 12; under 5 years, 13; under 10 years, 27; under 15 years, 10; under 20 years, 18; between 20 and 40 years, 139; between 40 and 60 years, 79; between 60 and 80 years, 33; 80 years and upward, 11.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health for the week ending Sept. 8, 1866:

Days of the Week.	September	Daily Mean of Barometer	Daily Mean of Tem'ture	Thermometer—Lowest Point—Night	Maximum Temperature	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100	Rain—Inches
Sunday	2	29.96	80	74	85	66	.....
Monday	3	29.99	78	77	86	72	.....
Tuesday	4	29.90	74	73	80	70	.....
Wednesday	5	29.91	75	73	81	71	3
Thursday	6	29.99	74	70	80	50	.....
Friday	7	29.90	73	70	80	65	} .33
Saturday	8	29.98	70	66	80	55	

Cholera.

There were eleven new cases of cholera reported yesterday, and nine permits granted for the burial of persons who had died of the disease on the previous day. It will be seen that the disease is confined to filthy and overcrowded districts.

HEALTH BULLETIN.

The following new cases of cholera were reported yesterday:

1. George Saffer, aged 69, No. 444 West Forty-fifth-street.
2. William Fischer, aged 2, Sixty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue; died Sept. 10.
3. John Noonan, aged 12, Fifty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.
4. Catharine Wheelan, aged 48, Ireland, One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Fourth-avenue; sent to hospital.
5. Catharine Quinlan, aged 60, Ireland, No. 57 Baxter-street.
6. Mary Gullette, aged 30, colored, One Hundred end Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue; died Sept. 10.
7. Charles Tyler, aged 30, United States, No. 9 Chatham-street; sent to hospital.
8. Charles Scharff, aged 33, Germany, Sixty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.
9. Catharine Dooley, aged 33, Ireland, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue; sent to hospital.
10. Emily Lutz, aged 12, Sixty-second-street and Broadway; died Sept. 10.
11. Marie Schmidt, aged 34, Germany, No. 530 Eleventh-avenue.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

Certificates of death from cholera were issued yesterday permitting the burial of the following named persons:

1. Zelah Fisher, aged 9, West Sixty-fourth-street.
2. Patrick Dorr, aged 19, No. 47 Mulberry-street.
3. Jane Fay, aged 46, No. 201 West Forty-first-street.
4. St. Louis Warr, aged 3, Sixty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.
5. Patrick Dui[illegible], aged 30, No. 33 Roosevelt-street.
6. Catharine A. Keeple, aged 2, No. 201 West Forty-first-street.
7. William Fisher, aged 2, Sixty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.
8. Mary Sullivan, aged 59, No. 25 Baxter-street.
9. Emile Lutz, aged 12, Sixty-fourth-street and Broadway.

The following hospital reports show the condition of the cholera cases in those institutions up to the latest hour:

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

Remaining in Hospital last report		20
Admitted since	5	—25
Discharged	5	
Died	3	— 8
Remaining, Sept. 11		17

ADMITTED.

1. Charles Tyler, aged 30, United States, No. 9 Chatham-street.
2. Bligdet Henry, aged 35, Ireland, No. 39 Mulberry-street.
3. Eleanor Blake, aged 31, United States, No. 62 Baxter-street.
4. Jeremiah Shea, aged 30, Ireland, No. 39 Mulberry-street.
5. Mary Morrison, aged 30, canal boat, foot of Vestry-street.

DISCHARGED.

1. N. Crowell, aged 38, United States; Pier No. 3 North River.
2. Anansiasia Delland, aged 45, Ireland; No. 42 Catharine-street.
3. Thomas Driscoll, aged 51, Ireland; No. 273 First-avenue.
4. Edward Mills, aged 25. United States; Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house.
5. Thomas Spelge, aged 37, Ireland; No. 230 West Seventeenth-street.

DIED.

Eleanor Blake, aged 31, United States; No. 62 Baxter-street.

James Fitzpatrick, aged 22, Ireland; No. 11 Weehawken-street.

Mary Morrison, aged 30, Ireland; canal-boat.

The following is the report of the Red House Hospital yesterday: Remaining at last report, 6; admitted since, 2.

ADMITTED.

Catharine Whalen, aged 52 years, Ireland, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Charles Scharff, aged 33 years, German, Sixty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

The grand match which was to have come off yesterday between the celebrated Atlantic and Union Clubs was, in consequence of the heavy storm, postponed. This disappointment extended to upward of five thousand people, and for whom ample accommodation had been provided on the various routes of communication between this City and Morrisania. Should Thursday prove a fine day, however, the disappointed thousands of yesterday will find consolation in witnessing the grand match between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs at Hoboken.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

Sept. 13, Oriental *vs.* Social, Second Nines, on the ground of the Oriental, at Greenpoint.

Sept. 18, Oriental *vs.* M. M. Van Dyke, on ground of the Oriental. Game 2:30 o'clock, P. M.

Oriental *vs.* Eckford, on Union ground.

Oriental *vs.* Manhassett, on ground of the Oriental.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A TILL THIEF.

Wm. Johnson, a young Irishman, 17 years of age, was arraigned yesterday, charged with having stolen $90 from John Paisley, of No. 449 Sixth-avenue. It is alleged that Johnson came into the store to look at some goods, and while the attention of the proprietor was called in another direction he seized upon the contents of the money drawer and fled. He was observed, however, followed and captured. The prisoner claims that he is not the thief, but that he saw "a party" come out of the store and run down the street. The money was not recovered. Johnson says he lives at No. 280 East Fourteenth-street. In default of bail the magistrate committed him to answer the charge.

Essex Market—Before Alderman Reilly.

A FALL SUIT.

Nelis Aberg, of No. 10 Vandewater-street, complains that on Monday afternoon he was robbed of coat, vest and pants, by Twar Lendblad. The articles were taken from the complainant's room, and suspecting the accused caused his arrest, whereupon he acknowledged his guilt. Subsequently, on his examination before Alderman Reilly, the accused denied the stealing but admitted borrowing the articles. The property was valued at $41, and the accused was committed to answer.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Emil Jondergaard, of No. 118 Hester-street, complains that while he was walking in Broome-street, he was accosted by John Murphy, who asked a few questions. Immediately after separating from his strange questioner, Jondergaard discovered that his watch and chain, valued at $40, were missing. He immediately gave chase to Murphy, and compelled him to take refuge in a cellar, whence he was dragged to light by Officer Culbert, of the Tenth Precinct. The watch and chain were found in the pocket of the prisoner. Alderman Reilly committed the accused to answer. Murphy was born in New-York, is 17 years of age, and says he is a boiler-maker. He plead not guilty.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

OUTRAGE BY A BATTERY BOATMAN.

Justice Dowling, yesterday, committed without bail, for trial, a young boatman named Philip Green, on the complaint of Matilda Peterson, who charges the prison with having attempted to assault her in a shameful manner. The complainant stated that she and one of her female friends hired the accused to row them off to a ship which was at anchor in the stream. After getting well out from the shore he began to take improper liberties with her, and so conducted himself that the boat was half filled with water. He then rowed to the dock, and, enraged because he was unable to accomplish his vile purpose, pushed the complainant overboard.

A DULL DAY.

Yesterday was a dull day in all the Police Courts, and the usually busy clerks and reporters had a comparatively easy job of it. Some of the latter, however, determined to earn their salaries, set their wits to work to make interesting items out of "petit larceny" cases, and complaints of drunkenness preferred against those degraded beings known as "revolvers" and "bummers," whose faces are as familiar to the Magistrate as is that of the wife of his bosom. The readers of the Times necessarily see enough of this degradation in their daily walks through our streets, without having it served up at the breakfast-table, together with matters of news which their paper contains. The clerks of the Courts remark in reference to lack of business, that for every dull day they have to give two unusually busy ones, and that before the week is out they will be flooded with work.

A Card from Louis Hallenback.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your issue of Monday, 10th inst., that you report a "disorderly house broken up" in Hoboken kept by me. I do not keep a "disorderly house," which my friends will testify to. My enemies have taken this course to injure me in my business, which was concocted long before, and which I will prove when it comes to trial. All I ask my friends and the public is to suspend further judgment for the present. By giving this a notice in your valuable journal you will greatly oblige, yours, respectfully,

LOUIS HALLENBACK,
No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken, N. J.

Card from Vincent Cody.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by an article published in your paper of this date, that you accuse me of being a notorious thief, which statement is altogether incorrect, as I never was arrested for stealing anything in my life, and never had anything to do with receiving anything that was stolen, to my knowledge. I wish to return thanks to Sergt. Babcock, of the Seventh Precinct, for the manner in which he acted in exonerating me for the crime in which you have me charged.

VINCENT CODY.

LAW REPORTS.

The Board of Health and Fat Melters—Habeas Corpus and Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 11.

Before Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the habeas corpus to release Christian Geis from the Penitentiary.—This motion came up yesterday in the Supreme Court on a motion made by the prisoner's counsel to have him released on a writ of habeas corpus. The facts of the case are that the petitioner, Christian Geis, has a fat-boiling establishment in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. On Saturday last, he was brought up for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Dowling and Kelly, charged with having violated an order of the Board of Health. From the testimony then adduced, we learn that on the 2d of July last, an order was served on the defendant Geis by the Board of Health, which, if he had obeyed, would have resulted in the closing of his business. He had at the time a large amount of fat on hand, which he was anxious to have converted into tallow; also, that there was much fat ordered and paid for, for the use of the establishment. This he wished to have boiled before closing up, and in order that he might not be considered as violating the law, he called on the President of the Board to have the order modified, but in this he was unsuccessful. The trial of the case was fully reported in our columns of the 9th inst. The result was that the Special Sessions found Mr. Geis guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $50, and to undergo two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. In default of payment of the $50, he was to be held until such time as he was able and willing to hand over that amount to the authorities.

On Monday last application was made to Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, through the prisoner's counsel, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The object was to have the conviction and sentence reviewed. The writ was made returnable at 11 A. M. yesterday, at which time Ex-Judge Dean appeared for the prisoner, and George Bliss, Jr., for the Board of Health.

Ex-Judge Dean, on behalf of the prisoner, stated that he was informed there was an error in the return as to the order made by the Board, and he desired time to traverse it.

Mr. Bliss—That cannot be done. The return of the Justice is conclusive.

Ex-Judge Dean—No; we can go further than that. Your Honor has granted already a *certiorari* to the General Term, and this is for the purpose of fixing the bail.

The Court—There must be some mistake about that. I certainly did not intend to grant a *certiorari* to the General Term, but only an ordinary one to this Court, that under the *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* acts. I suppose I am bound to look into the matter before granting the other, to see whether there is any reasonable probability that error has been committed.

Ex-Judge Dean stated that he had come into Court under the impression that the writ of *certiorari* had been regularly granted, and he wished time to be given him to answer the return and have the matter properly before the Court.

Mr. Bliss desired to be heard upon the question of allowing the *certiorari*. He insisted that this Court has no power to bail a prisoner after conviction and final judgment. There are many decisions, said counsel, in this and other Courts, which decide this question.

Judge Dean thought the points involved highly important, and hence he asked time to examine. He suggested the case be set down for argument a day or two hence, and in the meantime that the prisoner, instead of being taken to the Penitentiary, be detained at the Tombs.

The Judge said he had no doubt about the right of the Court to hold to bail under such circumstances, but he would, to suit the convenience of parties, adjourn the further hearing until this morning at 11:36 o'clock.

A Judgment Creditor is not Liable for Receiver's Costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson.

Joseph A. Cutter, Receiver, &c., vs. Peter Reilly et al.—This was an application to compel Messrs. Woods to pay the costs rendered against the plaintiff, who had been appointed a receiver in supplementary proceedings upon a judgment in favor of Messrs. Woods. The action was brought to set aside a conveyance as fraudulent. The complaint was dismissed with costs. There was nothing in the moving affidavits to show any further connection of Messrs. Woods with the action. The Messrs. Woods, on the contrary, insisted that the receiver, as an officer of the Court, brought the action himself, and employed his own counsel. The Court held that although by the Revised Statutes a party "beneficially interested" is liable for costs of any action brought in the name of another; that the statute did not apply in cases of receiver, unless the suit was brought on the sole instance of the judgment creditor. Motion denied with costs. Smith Tuttle for the motion, D. M. Porter opposed.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of John Brim, the alleged proprietor of the counterfeiting establishment, No. 43 Maiden-lane, was before the Commissioner yesterday.

Mr. Orlando Stewart, counsel for the accused, moved that permission be given for Brim to obtain from the possession of the Marshal his presses, dies and other tools, so that he might be able to carry on his legitimate business.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that owing to the absence of Col. Wood, and Marshal Murray he could not go on with the examination of the case, and as the tools embraced in the motion of counsel constituted evidence on which the Government relied, he objected to their delivery at present.

The Commissioner denied the motion, but said he thought the accused was entitled to an early examination, and set down Thursday, at 2 o'clock, as the time to go on with it.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

Trueman Onderdonk and Richard Babeuf were arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on Thomas Banton, of No. 224 Third-avenue. They first tried to pass it in a grocery-store by purchasing a melon, but were told that the bill was bad. They then attempted to pass it for a pair of socks, in another place, hence their arrest. They were taken before the Commissioner and held for examination.

The City Judge and the Coroner.

CITY JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Russel.

A singular case came before Judge Russel, in Chambers, yesterday. Some time ago John Shannon, Charles Brooks, and Geo. Daniels assaulted a man named Haslam, for the reason, as alleged, that he was about to be a very important witness against them on a trial in Philadelphia. The injuries inflicted were regarded as dangerous, and the assailants were held by Coroner Naumann to await the results of Haslam's injuries. The defendants placed their case in the hands of Mr. Howe, who sued out a writ of *certiorari*, made returnable before Judge Russel, when Brooks and Daniels were discharged, there being no evidence on which to hold them. Subsequently Coroner Naumann discharged Shannon on bail. It was, some time afterwards, reported that Haslam had died, whereupon a gentleman waited upon Shannon's wife and informed her of the fact, and told her that if she would pay $1,000 her husband would be immediately discharged. She was profoundly affected by the news and offered to raise the money by the following day. The gentleman could not wait; he must have the money then. Pending this negotiation it transpired that Haslam was not dead, but that he was rapidly recovering from his injuries, while Brooks, Shannon and Daniels were in prison on the charge of murdering him. Mr. Howe again took charge of the case and sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* returnable before the City Judge yesterday. The defendants were produced, and the Coroner appeared and stated that the men had already been discharged, but asked that they be held to bail. It appeared that the Coroner had sent a release for the prisoners, but their counsel preferred to have them released by the operation of the *habeas corpus*.

Judge Russel after reviewing the testimony in the case, discharged the three defendants and said that their arrest had been unwarranted and illegal.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 11.

By Justice Sutherland.

Anna E. Helfenritter *vs.* Godfrey C. Helfenritter; memorandum for counsel. Jacob Ortlieb *vs.* Wanton R. Hazard (two suits;) motion to dissolve injunction granted, on bond being executed by Hazard and two sureties, in $10,000, to pay what shall be found due to Ortlieb, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

Futesh *vs.* Pholman; motion granted without costs.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Calendar called at 12 M. Nos. 14, 25, 26, 28, 37, 69, 73, 85, 95, 125, 131, 132, 134.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

A JACONET MAN.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Robert Hughes pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 2d of September the prisoner visited the store of David A. Lindsay, Nos. 150 and 152 Duane-street, from which he walked off with fifteen pieces of jaconet, of the value of $150. He was subsequently arrested in Reade-street, and the goods were found in his possession. They were identified by Mr. Lindsay as the property which had been stolen. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

THE WRONG ROOM-MATES.

On the 7th of August, about 11 o'clock at night, Mr. Thomas McNiff had retired to his bed at No. 2 Ninth-avenue, and was about to be wrapt in slumber, when he felt some person removing his pantaloons from his bedside. He became alarmed, and was able to see a man named Francis Larkin and three others turning the pockets of his pantaloons inside out. He thought it best to spring from his bed and rush to the street, which impulse he obeyed in the promptest manner. Gaining the street, he shouted "Watch! watch!" and in an instant Officer Wandell, of the Ninth Precinct, responded to the call, and succeeded in capturing Larkin, who was apparently the leader of the gang in everything but escaping. The prisoner had Mr. McNiff's money in his pocket, and when brought into Court he pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

OH! HOW REPENTANT!

Harry Frost, an old hand at his business, pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. On the 31st of July Mrs. Jane Gallagher, of No. 300 Stanton-street, was riding in one of the Dry-dock line of cars, and sitting next to her was the prisoner. In the course of her journey she felt a hand in her dress pocket, and on looking she saw the prisoner in the act of withdrawing his hand from her pocket with her purse containing $30. He immediately from his seat and left the car. Mrs. Gallagher, being a courageous lady, also left the car and gave him chase, pursuing him up Lewis-street to Third-street, along Third-street to Manhattan-street, through Manhattan-street and across Houston-street into Cannon-street, where he ran into an alley. Mrs. Gallagher kept him there till Patrolman McDuffy, of the Eleventh Precinct, came along and arrested him. He had the pocket-book and money in his possession when captured. His father is a warden in the State Prison at Sing Sing, and the agent of the City Prison Association had interested himself in behalf of "the penitent young man," and Mayor Hoffman, who wrote a note saying that he had let him off for his mother's sake once before, asked the favor of having him sent to the Penitentiary. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

STOCKINGS THAT NEED MENDING.

A young man, rejoicing in the name of John Stockings, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. On the 27th of August, John, thinking somewhat of the storms of approaching Winter, went on board the steamboat *Mary Powell*, then lying at the foot of Desbrosses-street, and helped himself to a cloth overcoat worth $30, belonging to Samuel Harper, of No. 33½ Laurens-street. When John was arrested a pawn ticket, which was found in his possession, showed that he had deposited the missing coat with his "uncle" for a consideration, until such time as he might need it to shelter him from the relentless blasts of Winter. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

UNSAFE TO BE IN THE OFFICE.

Charles R. Rose, indicted on a charge of grand larceny of money, was put on trial. It was proved beyond a reasonable doubt that on the 10th of August the prisoner was in the office of Ignatius Rice, No. 361 Broadway, and that he abstracted from the safe therein United States bonds and money to the value of $1,545. He confessed the deed when arrested, but subsequently chose to present himself for trial. He was convicted, and remanded for sentence.

STEALING BILLIARD-BALLS.

John Smith and James Watson were jointly indicted on a charge of burglary in the third degree. Smith was tried and convicted. Watson pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of June 17, they broke into the billiard-saloon of John F. Gleason, No. 53 Bowery, entering it through the entry door. They carried away four sets of billiard-balls, of the value of $80. They had been seen lurking about the entry by persons, who testified accordingly. Smith was remanded for sentence, and Watson was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

AN EAGER STUDENT OF GEOGRAPHY.

Charles Eager pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 8th inst. taken from the store of James Williams, No. 28 Cortlandt-street, maps, circulars and envelops of the value of $100. He confessed his crime, and was remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Geo. Peblar, indicted for grand larceny on the charge of stealing from John Flaherty, of No. 48 Suffolk-street, on the 6th of June, a horse, a pedlar's wagon and a set of harness, valued at $150, was tried and acquitted.

James Tate, charged with grand larceny, was also tried and acquitted. His alleged crime was that of stealing two chain cables and an anchor, belonging to the schooner *Alfred Barrett*, the property of James D. Kelly, of No. 36 South-street, which were valued at $140.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Louis Kurtz pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 20th of July stolen from Francis Short, No. 148 Pearl-street, two boxes of copper tacks, of the value of $120. This was the prisoner's first offence, and the complainant prayed for leniency on the part of the Court, and the Judge suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Herman Roland—Grand larceny. Same *vs.* Dennis Hart—Grand larceny. Same *vs.* Wm. Mangels—Grand larceny. Same *vs.* Henry M. Sadler—Grand larceny. Same *vs.* Ann Riely—Grand larceny. Same *vs.* Katey Smith—Grand larceny. Same *vs.* Frederick Ehui—Larceny from person. Same *vs.* Charles King and Raymond Carr—Grand larceny from person. Same *vs.* Clarkson H. Voorhies—Robbery first degree. Same *vs.* Wm. McGrory and James Tighe—Robbery first degree. Same *vs.* James Fitzsimmons—Larceny from person. Same *vs.* James O'Connell—Grand larceny.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

PROMISES TO PLEAD GUILTY.

Case No. 45 on the calender counsel moved to have sent to the General Sessions. He said his client kept a liquor shop in the Five Points, and he had been charged by somebody with keeping a disorderly house. There were twenty witnesses present to prove that it was according to the Sixth Ward acceptation of the term orderly. Counsel promised that if the case was sent to the General Sessions, and Mr. District-Attorney HALL should say it was a disorderly house within the meaning of the law then his client would plead guilty. Upon these representations of counsel the case was sent to the General Sessions.

RIVER THIEVES—HOW SHIPS ARE ROBBED.

Thomas A. Haley, a boatman, was charged with stealing two bales of cotton from the steamship *Flambeau*, lying in the North River. The Captain of the vessel said he knew nothing of the larceny until after he was told of it. Then he missed the cotton, and at the station-house saw similar cotton to that which had been on board of his ship. A witness, however, said he saw the prisoner row up alongside of the ship and immediately four bales of cotton were thrown into the boat, and defendant rowed off with the cotton. The larceny occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock in the daytime. The Captain, crew and all the officers of the ship were aboard at the time.

Prisoner—There is a mistake here. As I was passing the vessel one of the officers of the ship hailed me and asked if I bought cotton. I said I did. He wanted $15 for what he gave me. I said I would give $12. After further bargaining he threw it into the boat and said take it. It was a fair bargain. Penitentiary six months and fined $50.

ONLY A "SWAP."

Albert Nevins, when charged with the larceny of a coat worth $15, put in the plea that he took it, but it was only a "swap." Hugh M Hugh, the complainant, said he was in a saloon engaged at a game of billiards. He hung his coat up. In the coat was an account-book and three pocket hankerchiefs. The prisoner was there looking on, and while witness was absorbed in a good run that he was making, prisoner slipped the coat off the peg and went out with it. After making the run complainant looked to the peg but found no coat. Two hours afterward Mr. McHugh saw the defendant in the saloon, when he charged him with stealing his coat, and on searching him found the three handkerchiefs and his account-book. Prisoner declared it was only a "swap;" the Court ruled it a larceny, and sent him to the Penitentiary for three months.

THE COST OF A DUN.

Mr. Everett Knickerbocker owed Wm. McDonald for some work done. McDonald alleged that he had asked Knickerbocker time and again for his money, but when he went up to dun him he would turn his back and refuse to pay him his claim of $40. Witness acknowledged that he did owe McDonald some money, but he did not believe in being "dunned" and choked to death for it. The other day as he was walking out by Fort Washington, defendant drove past him, then got out of his carriage and after saying something seized him by the neck, rushed him up against a fence and nearly choked him. On his cross-examination he denied that any demand was made for money or that it was a "dun" for money. A witness for the prosecution, however, said: The prisoner took Knickerbocker by the throat and asked him if he would pay what he owed. "Make out your bill," said Mr. Knickerbocker. "I've made it out," replied McDonald. "Make it out again and I'll pay you," said Knickerbocker; then McDonald kind of squeezed him by the throat. The defendant was found guilty, and fined $20.

HORRIBLE CHARGE.

Joseph Reed, aged 35 a very respectably-dressed man, was charged with an indecent assault on his daughter, Henrietta Reed, aged 12. The mother, a very ladylike woman, of the same apparent age as her husband, led her daughter to the stand.

Clerk—What is his plea?

Prisoner—I plead guilty. I was suffering under temporary insanity at the time from the effects of intemperance.

Court—That is pleading and yet not pleading. The plea cannot be accepted.

Prisoner—(Covering his face)—Then I plead guilty.

Court—We have no remarks to make on an outrage of such a brutal character. Penitentiary six months.

A PICKPOCKET TRAPPED.

John Schultz, a pickpocket, was charged with an assault, with attempt to steal as a pickpocket. The complainant was Officer Richard Coleman, of the Fourth Precinct. The officer happened to be in citizen's dress, and for some reason he threw himself up against a coal bin. The thief thought he had a victim, stupid, half asleep or drunk, and he passed him several times to see if his eyes were closed. The officer said he kept his weather eye open, and watched the thief's movements. At length he felt a tug at his watch chain, but the thief let go so quick that he couldn't swear he had attempted to rob. That being the case, he imitated a drunken man, merely said "Go 'long," and turned on the other side. The thief walked past him several times, when he mustered courage enough to pull the watch out, and the officer arrested him. He was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

John McCarty was charged with assaulting and very brutally beating Officer James Connors at Seventieth-street, on the Hudson River Railroad track. It appears that a number of Germans had a pic-nic up there, and prisoner and two friends entered the grounds. The officer heard that McCarty and his companions had insulted some ladies, and going on the ground he was told of this fact, and also told by the Germans that defendent was not wanted there. When told to leave McCarty said, "I'll stay as long as there is a Dutchman here." The officer thereupon shoved him off the grounds, and occasionally when he became stubborn gave him a poke with his club, to make him go on, but he denied striking him. Another witness corroborated the officer. Four men who claimed to be disinterested witnesses said the officer used his club quite freely on the back of defendent, and that at the time the officer came up McCarty was doing nothing, and that the pic-nic was held on public grounds. The witnesses for the defence saw the assault that the officer committed, but they did not see what the defendants did. After McCarty and his two companions were driven from the field one of them lifted a heavy rock and struck the officer on the back of the head and knocked him down. McCarty then came up and seized the officer's club, and when he was getting up dealt him a terrible blow on the temple; another of the crowd "booted" him in the face till he became insensible. Help came to the officer, and the prisoner fled, and all but McCarty escaped. In mitigation of punishment counsel contended that the officer provoked the assault. That if there was occasion for arrest, an arrest should have been made; that if there had been occasion for arrest, there was no occasion for clubbing, and that although a policeman has power to arrest, he has not the power to drive or club at his pleasure. The conduct of the officer exasperated the prisoner, and he retaliated.

The Court found McCarty guilty, and sent him to the Penitentiary for three months.

FRAIL DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Anna Howard and Pauline White, two frail daughters of Eve, gaudily attired for the profession they follow, were charged with giving Mena Hadden, a Houston-street boarder, a black eye. Defendants said first that it was a square fight, then they said it was in self-defence, then they claimed that they were the assaulted party. Miss Hadden said their story was entirely untrue. She was going up the stoop of her house when they happened to pass. They made some obscene remark when she immediately turned round and said: "Madam, do you apply that to me?" Their reply was "If you mind to take it, take it." Thereupon she says she was knocked down, her dress was torn, and had not her waterfall given way the probability is that she would not have been left with a hair on her head. One of the prisoners had a badly damaged nob which she claimed to have received in the melee, but a witness swore that the nob was in that condition before the fight. They were both found guilty and remanded.

DISCLAIMED BEING AMOROUSLY INCLINED.

John Gunther pleaded not guilty to assaulting Oliver Ellsworth, the conductor of a car. The witness said the defendant came into the car and put his arm around a lady's neck; witness went to the lady and told her to get to the other side of the car, and in attempting to put defendant out of the car he, witness, was struck. On the part of the defence a witness said, he went into the car at the same time Gunther did. Gunther sat down by a lady and felt kind of sleepy, and put his arm outside of the window, not around the lady at all, and his arm rested on the window, not on the lady. The conductor came up and said to the lady, "Don't sit alongside that man." Gunther said "What do you mean?" The conductor then took hold of Gunther and wanted to shove him out of the car, while it was still in motion. A man got up and touched the strap, and when the car was still in motion defendant was shoved off. In being shoved off he had to take hold of something to save himself, and that was the conductor. Acquitted.

WHY AN ASSAULT WAS COMMITTED.

Henry Treble, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon, pleaded guilty to committing a justifiable assault and battery on Mr. McGee. He said he hit him because he saw him have his hand in a customer's pocket. That fact was not proven, but it was shown that defendant and a friend were in the lager-beer saloon for a whole hour, acting in a suspicious manner, not spending a single cent for a drink. That fact was considered suspicious. Defendant was found guilty, but judgment was suspended.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 11, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68. R..	126	50	Fourth N. Bk.	107
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	131	25	Metro. Bank	131
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. Indorsed	110⅜	100	Central Coal	52
5,000	US.6s,5-20s, C.'62	111½	100	Cum. Coal P	46¼
10,000	do.....2d call	111½	30	Del.,&Hud. C	152
25,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s,C'65	108⅜	16	West. U. Tel	58½
10,000	do	108⅜	200	do	58⅝
500	do......Small	107¾	200	Rutland Mar	26¼
1,000	do......2d call	108½	100	Cary Improve't	14
4,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser	106	100	Quicksilver....b30	51⅝
14,000	do.....2d Ser.	106	100	do..........b10	51¾
500	do......Small	105⅞	17	Chi. B. & Q	132
10,000	do.....3d Ser.	106	10	do	132½
500	do......Small	105⅞	600	Mariposa Pr	28⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N..	70¾	100	do......2d call	28⅝
30,000	do	70⅝	200	do	28½
2,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	70½	400	At. Mail S. Co	112
1,000	do......2d call	71½	200	Boston W. P	32
20,000	Virginia 6s	70	900	N. Y. Central	103⅜
1,000	do	70½	600	Erie R	71⅛
5,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	63⅝	400	do	71¼
4,000	do	63½	200	do.........s10	71
30,000	N. Car. N. Bs..	63½	300	do	71⅜
2,000	Missouri 6s	77½	21	do	71½
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	75½	300	do......2d call	71⅝
1,000	Louisiana 6s	100	10	Stonington R	112
10,000	O. & M. Cer	29	200	Reading R	114
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	96	500	do..........s10	114½
1,000	Erie 1st M	103½	1000	do..........s30	114⅜
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79	100½	200	do	114⅞
4,000	Hud. R. 1st M	103	300	do......2d call	114⅝
1,000	C.,Bur.&Q.8s,1st	111	500	Mich. S. & N. I	83¼
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M	93	600	do	83½
4,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	81	400	do..........b10	83⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	106	45	do......2d call	83⅝
10,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	111	100	Mich. Cen. R	111½
3,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	101½	8	Chic.& N. W	35
2,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	92	200	do	35⅛
2,000	P.,F.W.& C.1st	103	400	do	35⅜
10,000	Gr. W.R.2d M.'88	71½	8	Chi. & N. W. P	66
12,000	do	71⅝	300	Chic. & R. I	109⅛
28	Bank of Commerce	116	100	do...2d call..s30	108⅝
			100	P., F. W. & C	104⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	70
			46	Mar. & C.1st Pr	41
			100	Chic. & Gr. E. R	45⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108⅜	100	Erie R	71⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	71⅛	100	do.........s10	71⅝
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N..	71	800	Reading R	114⅜
35,000	N. Car.St.6,x-c	63⅝	500	do.........s10	114¾
50	West. U. Tel	58¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R	83¾
100	Mar. Pref	28¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	70

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '67, C.	130	45	N. Y. Cen	103⅜
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111½	100	do	103⅝
55,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65.	108⅜	100	P. F. W. & C	104¼
4,000	Tenn. 6s.......x-c	71½	50	do	104⅜
50,000	Tenn. St. 6s N	71	500	Erie Railroad	71⅝
8,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d P	80½	50	do	71⅝
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d	83	100	do.......2d call	71⅞
100	Quick. Min	51½	200	Reading R	114⅛
300	do	51⅞	20	do	114
100	Boston W. P.....s10	31½	400	M. S. & N. I	83½
50	Manhattan Gas	138	100	do	83⅝
200	Rutland Mar	26¼	300	Chi. & N. W	35⅛
400	Cleve. & Tol	114½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	146⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I..b3	83⅝
230,000	do..........s3	146	100	do.........s10	83⅝
20,000	O. & M. C	29⅛	100	do.........b5	83⅝
1500	Rutland Mar	26⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol	115
200	do..........s3	26⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P	66¼
100	do.........b10	26¼	100	Chic., R. I. & P..s3	109⅛
200	Boston W. P	32½	100	do..........s3	109
300	Erie Railroad	71	100	do.........b10	109⅛
800	do..........s5	70¾	100	P., F.W. & C...b10	104⅛
200	do..........b3	71	100	do	104⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Bos. Water P	31¼	200	Hud. Riv. R	121⅝
100	do..........b3	31⅞	100	do..........s3	121½
200	Rutland Marble	26⅛	200	M. So. & N. I.....s3	83⅝
400	do	26⅛	200	do.........b15	83⅝
100	do..........s10	26⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts	85⅞
200	do	26⅛	800	Clev.& Tol. R	114¾
600	do	26⅛	100	do.........b30	114⅞
100	do..........b10	27	200	do.........s15	114⅛
100	Quicksilver.....s30	51½	200	Chi. & R. I	109
100	do	51⅝	200	Chi. & N. W	35⅛
300	West. U. Tel	51⅝	100	do.........s15	35⅜
200	Spruce Hill C	4⅛	300	do	35⅜
100	New-York C	103⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	146⅜	300	Hudson R	122
5,000	Tenn. 6s.New	71	200	do..........b3	122
300	Spruce Hill C...b3	4¼	200	Reading R......s5	114⅞
100	Cumb. Coal	46¼	200	do.........b30	115
200	Quick. Min. Co...s3	51¼	400	Clev. & Pitts	86
100	do.........b60	51⅝	200	do.........b51	86⅛
200	West. U. Tel....s3	58⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol	114⅝
100	do.........b15	58⅝	100	Chic., R. I. & P	109⅛
200	N. Y. Cen	103⅝	100	Chic. & N. W	35⅛
100	do..........s4	103⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. P..b3	66⅛
200	Erie R	71⅝	100	P.,Ft.W.&C	104⅛

TUESDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

Contrary to some of the calculations on the Stock Exchange last night and this morning, the market for Money, to-day, proved quite as easy as before the Bank Statement. Five ℔ cent. was paid on call in the forenoon, but near the close of Bank hours the leading Brokers, who had occasion to borrow, were supplied at 4 ℔ cent., and there was also at the same time a renewed disposition to employ balances in the Funds of the United States, although these had been tame through the morning business.

The Gold Room declined 1 ℔ cent., and the speculation was not only dull, but the supply of cash Gold, for immediate delivery, rather easy. The weakness in the Room indirectly improved the demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer, and considerable sales on London were made at 106¼@½, 60 days, and 106⅞@107@107¼, short sight. The California and English arrivals of Gold, delivered yesterday, have sensibly relieved all transactions involving the use and transfers of Gold, including both Customs and Exchange. About five millions additional are advised as on the way from London and San Francisco. The Customs demand to-day was about $450,000.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange was unusually dull through the early hours of business, and prices disposed to yield on nearly everything except Erie, which was in good cash demand; and at a later hour quite buoyant, with sales as high as 72@72¼ ℔ cent. The General Market was also firmer, after the reports of the day's Money Market, and the improvement in United States Funds were made known. The chief bearing of the forenoon appeared to be on Reading and Michigan Southern, as these already involve, perhaps, the heaviest *short* interest. The Miscellaneous Shares were steady, and the Border State Bonds rather active in Tennessees, North Carolinas and Virginias.

At 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made in comparison with Monday night. The cash demand for Erie continues strong, and the belief gains on the Street that the contest for the October election has something to do with it. Last week the contrary opinion prevailed to the effect that Mr. DREW had succeeded in buying his way to reëlection, and had placed a very large amount of the common stock in the name of his broker. The transfers close on Thursday, but it will by no means follow that the contest for control of the Stock for the election will be given over. The Certificates will continue to be bought with proxies attached. The Railway market generally left off firm. Exchange continued active to the close of the Boston mail.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	98½	[illegible]	Northwestern	35⅛	35⅛
U. S. 5-20s	111	111½	N. West. Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	106	[illegible]	Rock Island	109⅛	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	103⅜	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	104⅛	[illegible]
Erie	71⅞	[illegible]	Cumb'land Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	121½	[illegible]	Quicksilver	51¾	[illegible]
Reading	114½	[illegible]	W. U. Telegraph	58⅝	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	83¾	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	28⅝	[illegible]
Illinois Central	122	[illegible]	Ohio Certificates	29½	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	86	86	American Gold	146⅜	146
Tennessee 6s	71	71	Bills on London	108	108¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants	119	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	116	Irving	103
Union	118	Metropolitan	131
America	137	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	103	Corn Exchange	115
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	102
National	110	St. Nicholas	104
Merch'ts Exchange	110	Commonwealth	106
Seventh Ward	106	Manf. & Merchants	105
State of New York	108½	Central National	112
Commerce	116	First National	215
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Fourth National	107
Ocean	103	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	117	Oriental Bank	125
B'k of the Republic	116	City	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Han. & St.Jo. Ld G con	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	101	Del. L. & W. 2d M	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65 '76	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	91
Erie 1st mort. 1876	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	92½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	88
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Gal. & Chi. ex	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	103½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	104
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867	102	N. J. Central 1st M	101½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	N. J. Central 2d M	105
Harlem convMtg&S.F.	98	Pitts. Ft.W.& Ch. 1st M.	102½
Harlem 3d mort. '68	99	Pitts. Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	96
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	76
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	103½	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	61
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92½	Chic. & Alton, S. F	99
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	98	Chi. & Al. 1st M	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	106	Chi. & Al. income	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88½	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv	81	Joliet & Chi. 1st m	102
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	97½	McGregor West. 1st M.	65

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,762,510 81; including for Customs, $456,000; Gold Notes, $233,000. Payments, $1,001,330 28. Balance, $87,411,321 28.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,042,586. Included in the exports have been 6,987 bales Cotton, valued at $1,010,728.

Mr. W. B. FOLGER, Assistant City Auditor, makes the following report of the condition of the finances of Cincinnati up to Sept. 1:

Receipts.	
General fund	$5,123 06
Sinking fund	214 50
McMicken fund	1,288 34
Total receipts	$6,625 90
Disbursements.	
General fund	$13,387 00
Fire Department fund	11,955 52
Watch fund	368 70
Sewerage fund	2,150 00
Work-house fund	926 66
Street-cleaning fund	2,066 47
McMicken fund	13 55
Total disbursements	$29,967 90
Balances.	
General fund	$97,736 49
Watch fund	26,271 82
Interest fund	38,430 35
Superior Court fund	514 68
Fire Department fund	21,673 01
Light fund	3,663 25
McMicken fund	20,894 75
Work-house fund	1,133 36
Fuel fund	151 80
Sewerage fund	387 50
Street-cleaning fund	8,891 80
Fire-alarm Telegraph fund	25,076 83
Sinking fund	170,622 88
Bounty fund	71 83
Common School fund	205,767 98
Colored School fund	13,036 99
Water Works fund	4,886 84
Commercial Hospital	4,138 84
City Infirmary fund	4,633 65
Total in Treasury	$656,984 65

The receipts of the Government from Internal Revenue on Saturday last were $1,201,566, making the total income from this source last week $10,392,029, and since July 1, $78,125,577. Yesterday's receipts were $2,113,748. Thus far, in the current fiscal year, the receipts have averaged about $8,000,000 a week, or equal to a yearly aggregate of $416,000,000.

The Japanese Tariff.

At Yeddo, on the 25th of June, was held a Convention, in which America, Japan, England, France and Holland participated. At this Convention a revised import and export tariff was adopted. The articles adopted, which are of great importance to our commercial community, are hereby subjoined:

The representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the tariff of import and export duties, contained in the trade regulations annexed to the treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the seventh of those resolutions; and the Japanese Government having given the said representatives, during their visit to Osaka in November, 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the revision of the tariff in question on the general basis of a duty of five per cent. on the value of all articles imported or exported; and the Government of Japan, being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations—

His Excellency MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI, a member of the Gorojiu and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been authorized by the Government of Japan with the necessary powers to conclude with the representatives of the above-named Powers, that is to say:

Of the United States of America—A. L. C. PORTMAN, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*;

Of Great Britain—Sir HARRY S. PARKS, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan;

Of France—Monsieur LEON ROCHES, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan;

And of Holland—Monsieur DIRK DE GRAEFF POLSBROEK, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul-General to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands;

The following Convention comprising twelve articles:

ARTICLE 1. The contracting party declare, in the names of their respective Governments, that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept, as binding on the citizens of their respective countries, and on the subjects of their respective Sovereigns the tariff hereby established and annexed to the present Convention.

This tariff is substituted not only for the original tariff attached to the treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Convention and arrangements relative to the same tariff, which has been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France on the one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

The new tariff shall come into effect in the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) on the first day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate on the first day of the following month.

ART. 2. The tariff attached to this Convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the treaties concluded, between Japan and the above-named four Powers, is subject to revision on the first day of July, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present Convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others, may claim a readjustment of the duties on tea and silk on the basis of five per cent. on the average value of those articles during the three years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate six months after the signature of this Convention.

ART. 3. The permit fee, hitherto levied under the VIth regulation, attached to the above-named treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

ART. 4. On and from the 1st day of July next at the port of Kanagawa, (Yokohama,) and on and from the 1st day of October next at the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods, on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods, so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire. When the importer or owner wishes to remove the goods from the warehouse, he must pay the duties fixed by the tariff; but if he should wish to reëxport them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will, in either case, be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said warehouses, will be established by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ART. 5. All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls, levied equally on all traffic, for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

ART. 4. In conformity with those articles of the treaties concluded between Japan and foreign Powers, which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom-house in payment of duties at their weight in boos (commonly called itchiboos,) that is to say, at the rate of 311 boos per $100. The Japanese Government being, however, desirous to alter this practice, and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants, both of native and foreign commerce, by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese mint so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion in gold or silver that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modifications in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence, will be prepared from the 1st of January, 1868, to carry the above measure into effect.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter, by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ART. 6. In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the contracting parties have agreed that the Governor in each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls, with the view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to those abuses and inconveniences, and afford all possible facility and security both to the operation of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandise from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

ART. 8. Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase, either in the open ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships of war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels on payment of a fixed duty of three boos per ton for steamers and one boos per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the foreign register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the parties interested, on the demand of the Japanese authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

ART. 9. In conformity with the treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government, in their note to the British Government of the 6th of June, 1862, and in their note to the French Government on the 6th of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all foreign countries, on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in article 10 of the present Convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios or persons in the employ of Daimios are free to visit, on the same condition, any foreign country, as well as all the open ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing police regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

ART. 10. All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open port in Japan, and to and from the ports of any foreign Power, either in vessels owned by Japanese, or in the vessels of any nation having a treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with passports through the proper Department of the Government, in the manner specified in the proclamation of the Japanese Government, dated the 23d day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study and trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a treaty with Japan.

ART. 11. The Government of Japan will provide all the ports open to foreign trade with such lights, buoys and beacons as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said ports.

ARTICLE 12. The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments for ratification before it comes into operation, it will take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the contracting parties having obtained the approval of his Government to this Convention shall make known the same to the others, and the communication, in writing, of this approval shall take the place of a formal exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yeddo, in the English, French, Dutch and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States in Japan.
HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.
LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plénipotentiare de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais au Japan.
D. DE GRAFF VON POLSBROEK,
Pilitiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden in Japan.
MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

RULES.

RULE 1. Unenumerated imports, if mentioned in the export list, shall not pay duty under that list, but shall be passed *ad valorem*; and the same shall apply to any unenumerated exports that may be named in the import list.

RULE 2. Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships, shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the grain or flour named in the list of exports as they may require for their own consumption; but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom-house before any of the aforesaid grain or flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

RULE 3. The catty mentioned in this tariff is equal to one pound and a third English avoirdupois weight. The yard is the English measure of three feet—the English foot being one-eighth of an inch larger than the Japanese Kan-ishaku. The boo is a silver coin weighing not less than one hundred and thirty-four grains Troy weight, and containing not less than nine parts of pure silver and not more than one part of alloy. The cent is the one-hundredth part of the boo.

The Fall Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The anthracite coal trade slackened off a little last week, though the concerted effort started in this city to effect an entire suspension of the trade, has been far short of expectations. Some few of the collieries stopped in obedience to the suggestion made that it should be general; but as it was seen that some kept on at work, those that had knocked off after a few days resumed, and, as the tonnage of the past week shows, the trade may be considered pretty fully in operation again. The tonnage from the Schuylkill region is reported at 104,311 tons, against 107,096 tons in corresponding week last year. The tonnage by all carrying companies for the week is 314,538 tons, being 98,701 more than in same week last year. The tonnage for the year is 8,567,804 tons, being an increase of 2,809,979 tons over the tonnage to the same time in 1865.

The price of coal is nearly steady, and on the average probably covers the cost of putting it into the market. While this is the case, producers will not generally discontinue work and permit their mining force to scatter wide away. Coal, cannot, it is believed, fail in its present price. Those working mines not favorably located, will let up as much as possible to retain their hands within reach in case of a reaction in the market, which, it is believed, will take place toward the close of the season. As soon as the impression is established that prices are at the lowest, buyers will come so promptly into the market as to turn the orders above the supply, and so put prices up to the point from which they fell after the last public sale of Scranton coal. It is confidently expected that the promised advance of tolls on the Schuylkill carrying companies will be made on the 1st of October. This fact will tend to quicken the demand for coal, and thus favor an advance in price to consumers.

We have some twelve or thirteen weeks yet of the coal season, which, at the average of only 259,000 tons per week, will add over three millions of tons to the present production, and give an aggregate anthracite tonnage for 1866 of eleven and a half to twelve millions of tons. It has been estimated that the market would take this year two and one-half millions tons more than last year, and we are now nearly three millions in excess of 1865, with some three millions of trade to the close of navigation, which is not likely to be less than last year. It is certain that there has been some mistake as to the capacity of the market this year, or else there is a large amount of coal that has not gone into consumption. With these facts in the hands of the trade, the future of the season is not very flattering for producers and carriers, whatever it may prove to consumers.

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Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph; Mining Stocks and other California securities bought and sold on order. Coupons cashed, collections made, and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Upper Coast transacted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 4,735 bbls. Flour, 2,201 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,998 bushels Wheat, 165,707 bushels Corn, 15,208 bushels Oats, 100 bbls. Beef and 327 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue scarce and in demand at $8 50@$8 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Is in request and firm, including Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c., in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 10,450 bags; sales of do. 30,011 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "1,175 per *Bremeria*, 3,300 per do., 273 per steamer *South America*, 3,300 per *Sylphide*, 2,450 per *Garibaldi*, 3,000 per *Gertrude*, 450 per do., 4,600 per *Miranda*, 5,100 per *James Duncan*, 3,600 per *Rowland Evans*, and 1,863 per *Courser*. The balance of the *Adelgunde's* cargo Santos has been sold." Stock of all kinds of Coffee here 114,601 bags, including Rio Coffe, 53,521 bags; Java, Gov. bags, 12,695 bags; Ceylon, 27,215 bags; Maracaibo, 11,486 bags; Laguayra, 19,973 bags, and of other descriptions, 5,711 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

	Bags.
Baltimore	750
Philadelphia	2,900
New-York	53,521
Grand total.........bags	57,171

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices; Middlings, 32½c.@35c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,600 bales, against receipts of 4,262 bales. The week's exports from this port have been 6,987 bales, valued at $1,010,728. Included in the exports were 5,985 bales to Liverpool, 289 bales to Havre, 241 bales to Bremen, 203 bales to Rotterdam, 50 bales to Hamburg and 19 bales to Glasgow.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far this week	4,856
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	10,892
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	449,695
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	868,575
Exports, week ending to-day	6,987
Exports since Sept. 1	11,574
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	298,513
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says that hereafter the Internal Revenue Tax on cotton will be included in the price when sold. For instance, good middling, which was quoted last week at 28 cents, will henceforth be quoted with the tax of 3 cents per pound added, viz: 31 cents if the price should not vary. Of course, the producer or owner of the cotton will pay the tax, &c. In the future our reports of the market will be in accordance with this state of affairs, which is the present custom in Savannah, Augusta and Charleston.

DRY GOODS—Trade is quite brisk in all seasonable fabrics, at, in the main, uniform prices. Country buyers are making liberal purchases. Domestic Cottons are in lively request and generally very firm. Domestic Woolens are in fair demand and held with confidence. A fair business is progressing in foreign goods, especially favorite styles of dress goods, the supply of which has been much reduced, and prices of which are advancing. The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag B, 22½c.; Broadway, 21½c.; Bedford, 15½c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Blackstone, 27½c.; Portsmouth B, 12c. Prints Garner & Co., 20c.; Richmond, 18½c.; Amoskeag, 17½c.; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garotte No. 1, No. 10 Extra, and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 3, $5 50. No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 1, Plain ½-inch, $4; ¾-inch, $4 50; 1-inch, $5. No. 2, Figured, ½-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5-50; 1-inch, $6. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 32½c.; Nashua, 27½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good demand prevails for State and Western Flour, desirable lots of which have been quoted at 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. higher on very moderate offerings. Sales since our last, 10,704 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 85@$8 50; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 60@$11 50, chiefly at $6 60@$9 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$11 20 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85	@$8 50
Extra State	6 60	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 40	@16 00

Southern Flour is steadily advancing. Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 40 for poor to good, and $12 50@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, including Superfine, at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request and firm at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has again advanced 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel, on a very sparingly supplied market. The demand is fair. Sales since our last 41,000 bushels, including poor No. 2 to good ordinary No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 90@$2 20; inferior Chicago Spring at $1 50, and Amber State at $2 78@$2 80 ℔ bushel. Corn has been less active and quite depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at 81½c. for unsound; 82c.@82½c., afloat, for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Chicago at 43c.@48c., Milwaukee at 47c.@51c., ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Rye continues in limited demand, including Western at 80½c.@90c. ℔ bushel; sales 5,600 bushels. Barley quiet but steady; 4,000 bushels new State sold, to arrive, at $1 20 ℔ bushel.

HIDES—Have been in request, and firm.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at 85c.@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@$1 05 for new, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw 50c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less request, including American new at 45c.@70c.; last year's crop, at 20c.@60c.; also foreign at 50c.@70c., ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately dealt in, since our last, at steady prices. We quote Sole: Oak, Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c. Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light, Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 80@$4 90; Resin at $3 50@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½; Southern Pitch, $3 75, ℔ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Continues in very moderate demand, partly for export, at from $51@$56 ℔ ton.

OILS—Have been less sought for, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 62@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 85 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10.—*Sperm*—Is in request, and manufacturers, speculators and exporters are in the market. Several small parcels of recent arrival have been sold at prices under recent quotations; but holders of any considerable lots refuse to sell at such prices. The transactions for the week in this market include sales of 570 bbls. at $2 60@$2 62; 115 bbls. at $2 60 ℔ gallon; also 75 bbls. of the *Watchman's* cargo on private terms, all for manufacturing. In Edgartown 400 bbls. at $2 60, and in Boston 1,000 bbls. at same price; and in New-York 90 bbls. also at $2 60—675 bbls. of the two last named lots for export.

Whale—Is quiet. The sales for the week embrace 475 bbls. "Coast" at $1 25 ℔ gallon, and 300 bbls. "Coast," of the *Whistler's* cargo, on private terms—all to the trade.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1, to Sept. 10, 1866	26,881	56,878	626,994
Same time last year	27,450	66,447	479,500

Exports for the week ending Sept. 10, 1866.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
	298	—	—
Previously	4,304	367	386,200
From Jan. 1 to date	4,602	367	386,200

†*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in fair request at 27c.@28c. for Crude, 44½c.@46½c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 34,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, "3,000 pieces 56x60, 11½c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 13½c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 13½c.; 25,000 pieces, 64x64, 13½c. ℔ yard. In the early part of the week under review the market for this fabric was very firm, and there were many indications that holders would succeed in effecting an advance, but toward the middle of the week the demand fell off to some extent, and closes dull and nominal at quotations, with parties ready to sell, both for present and future deliveries, at 13½c., without takers, for standards."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in, at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $33 10@$33 20 for new Mess, closing at $33 1½, cash; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30@$30 25 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,000 bbls. new Mess, including September deliveries, sellers' and buyers' options, at $33 00@$33 25; October, same options, $32 50@$33 25; November, sellers' options; January, sellers' options, reported at equal to $26 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 430 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request at 15½c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut and 16½c.@16½c. for short rib, ℔ lb.; sales 450 boxes. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 425 tcs. and bbls., at 18c.@20½c., ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet, at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 340 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues quiet, at 30c.@42c. for State, 43c.@48c. for Fancy do. and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese has been limited request at 5c.@18c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ℔ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℔ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	48	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	48	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ℔ lb	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	10	@15

RICE—Continues in request at $9 75@$10 for Rangoon, and $12 50@$13 75 for Carolina, ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been in very moderate request including Deer, which we quote thus: Honduras, 55c.@60c.; San Juan, 50c.; Bolivar, 40c.@41c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@47½c.; Para, 55c.@57½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; and Goat, which we quote thus: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42c.@43c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and firm. Sales since our last 940 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 310 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, but are quoted down to 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STUART have reduced their prices ½c. ℔ lb, now quoting their refined sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 16½c.; White, 15½c., and Yellow, 15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 18c.@22c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 98,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 23,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.½@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ℔ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ℔ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ℔ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.: superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 19; extra fine to finest, $1 12@1 25 ℔ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ℔ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@1 70 ℔ lb. Orange Peco—Common to fine, 75c.@1 15 ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 7,000 bushels Corn, at 4¾d. ℔ bushel. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℔ bbl.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &C.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
AT
GREAT BARGAINS PURCHASED AT LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.
"Now is the best time to buy."

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS	only $3 50 per pair.
FINE QUALITY DO	only 5 00 per pair.
SUPER QUALITY DO	only 6 00 per pair.
HEAVY ALL-WOOL WHITNEY BLANKETS, extra size	at 7 00 per pair.
EXTRA HEAVY DO	at 8 50 per pair.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

WET LINENS! WET LINENS!
We shall offer this morning
NINE CASES
of superior quality fronting and shirting LINEN, having been damaged at the late fire at No. 5 College-place, and sold on MONDAY at auction on account of the Insurance Companies.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 10,
We shall open our new stock of
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN AND PAISLEY
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
in entirely new designs and colorings.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
We are now offering
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IMPORTED,
at the very lowest market prices.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW FALL DRESS-GOODS,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 10.
French Merinoes, Velours de Russe, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Biarritz Cloths, Irish Poplins, Tartan Plaids, Alpacas, Delaines, &c., &c. Also
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS-GOODS.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—THREE CASES long Buenos Ayres ostrich feathers, for sale by
C. J. & F. W. COGGILL,
Nos. 78 and 80 Broad-st.

MILLINERY.

HAWKINS & MIDDLETON,
No. 747 Broadway,
Agents for
MADAME MARTOUGINE, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS,
Respectfully announce to the public that their opening will take place on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, in which will be displayed an entirely new and fashionable stock of PARISIAN BONNETS, just received, with duplicates.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the
SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,
and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.
We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
MERCADO & SEULLY.
Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, and the other as waitress; thoroughly understand their business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give reference of two years from last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman in a private family, with good reference; as waitress or chambermaid preferred; can sew good. Call at No. 397 2d-av., corner of 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, thoroughly conversant with general house business, and having first-class references, a situation as chambermaid in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 521 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant: can give best reference of four years from her last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to take care of children and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 382½ Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good references, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY SCOTCH WOMAN, who is a good cook, and willing and able to work, a situation in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire No. 209 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation as housekeeper in a small family, and would teach young children; willing to go South. Apply at Nos. 174 and 176 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress and young lady's maid; understands hairdressing. Can be seen at No. 147 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. No. 278 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer; best of reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

THE OLD BIBLE HOUSE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY has removed from No. 5 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., to No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway, where employers can be suited with domestics of all capacities.

FAMILIES AND BOARDING-HOUSES supplied at the shortest notice with reliable and first-class servants, viz.: cooks, laundresses, waitresses, seamstresses and girls for every kind of housework, at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL WANTS A situation as family seamstress; is a good hand at children's clothes, embroidery, &c. Call at 43 Perry-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A LADY, as copyist, or in translating from the French. Address L. S. G., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family who thoroughly understands his business in taking care of horses and carriages, best of City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at 11th-st. and University-place in the harness-store for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman, which business he understands in all its branches, as his reference will certify; can do gardening and keep a gentleman's place in order, if required. Address, for two days, W. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a Scotchman, married, who is thoroughly conversant with the business in all its various departments; draining and reclaiming of land, the raising and management of stock, &c., &c. Call or address G. S., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references produced, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address JAMES, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches; has the best of testimonials to support his statement; left on account of the family going to Europe. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as gardener, and understands the care of horses and milking of cows; the wife as cook, and assist in washing and ironing: is a good buttermaker; they are perfectly acquainted with the general work of a gentleman's place. Address J., Gardener, 25 Roosevelt-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, WELL EDUCATED young man, 25 years of age, employment, clerkship preferred, but willing to make himself generally useful if a chance can be obtained in any respectable department. Address J. C., care Mr. M. Kennedy, No. 125 East 11th-st., for four days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man as first-class gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its branches; best of recommendation from his last employers. Address or apply for E. S., at A. Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. thoroughly understands grapes, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference given; no family but wife; willing to take care of a dairy or poultry. Address JOHN HEYLAND, Carmansville.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER AND entry clerk by a steady man willing to work and make himself useful to his employer; is a first-rate penman, accountant and marker; good references given. Address J. P. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (small family;) thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 24 Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has first-class references from his late employer, is honest, sober and careful; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly. Address Box No. 212 *Times* office, or 113 West 39th-st. P. FEENY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has best of City reference from his late employer; is sober and honest, careful and industrious, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, and groom, by a single Protestant young man, who has the best of City references; has no objection to go in the country. Call or address C. GRAHAM, sadler, store No. 66 University-place, for H. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener, with good experience in both lines; with five years' reference; will be found a valuable servant and will engage for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, or to assist in the garden; has good references; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION in the City or country; is a first-class driver and groom; is a single young man; the best of City reference. Call at No. 162 East 9th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GARDENER, an English married man; is competent in all branches of the business; plants, grapes, &c.; has good reference. Apply to C. GILBERT, Esq., No. 73 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man of experience; five years' reference from last place. Apply to or address ROBT. THOMPSON, No. 155 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WELL-ACquainted with the domestic and export trade in Southern pine lumber; one who is fully competent to contract for orders, make cargo sales, charter vessels, &c., for a first-class mill in Florida, capable of sawing 30,000 feet per day, and whose references are satisfactory, will be treated with liberally. Address by letter, or apply in person to, HARDY & GUTHRIE, Bankers, No. 62 Wall-st.

WANTED—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE, A married couple without encumbrance; the man as thorough gardener; the wife as cook, &c. Address H. G., Box No. 5,798 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG-HOUSE, two good order clerks and a young man to write in the office; salaries must be moderate. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,813 Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, A MOST COMPETENT person, in a small genteel family; none other need apply. At No. 11 West 37th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock, Sept. 12.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy about 16 years of age to learn the business. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, an intelligent and energetic porter, capable of attending to shipping goods. Apply to FAULKNER, KIMBALL & CO., Nos. 53 and 55 Worth-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND SALESwoman; also, a fancy hat trimmer. None but those acquainted with the business need apply to
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, AN active intelligent lad who writes a good hand; $150 a year. Address Box No. 2,655 Post-office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S MAGIC GLOSS POLISH—successor to Herbert & Co. Patented for cleaning and polishing windows, mirrors, gold, silver-plated wares, tin, &c. Large profits to agents; circulars free; sample 25 cents. Call or address C. M. BROWN, Bleecker-st., New-York.

GIRLS TO PACK SMOKING AND CHEWING tobacco, also strippers, wanted at the factory corner of South 8th and 3d sts., Williamsburg.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. IL TROVATORE. Characters by La Boschetti, Signora Bina De Rossi, Sig. S. Massimiliani, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Barili, Sig. Rosa.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOMBEY AND SON. Characters by John Brougham, supported by Messrs. Davidge, Kemble, Mason, Hawley, Andrews, Donaldson, Duff, Misses Mary Carr, Levering, Johnson, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, O. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, THE DEBUTANTE, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, and MR. AND MRS. WHITE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wood, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, IVANHOE; OR, THE MAID OF JUDAH, and DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE JEWESS and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO. Leading characters by Mr. Eddy and Henrietta Irving.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PEARL OF SAVOY. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, Tom Owen, Charles Hale, H. B. Phillips, Biggins, Mr. C. F. Maeder, Miss J. Gourley, Blanche Chapman.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, THIS EVENING, at 8, THE GRAND TOURNAMENT of the State and Provincial Champions.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The New-York Weekly Times will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The Times will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the reason and judgment of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the Weekly Times, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

2 copies for 10 weeks	$1
5 copies for 10 weeks	2
20 copies for 10 weeks	10
100 copies for 10 weeks	30

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
New-York Times, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By cable we have dates up to last evening; both the great lines are working admirably. The news is not of overwhelming importance. Russia is said to be glancing furtively at the "sick man," (Turkey,) and trying to get control of the Danubian Principalities. Turkey is waking up a little, and is about to send an embassy to the United States. Austria has ordered her entire army to be placed upon a peace footing, and her fleet is to be laid up and dismantled. The difference as to the amount of the new loan between the Prussian Government and the Chamber of Deputies causes some excitement in financial circles. There is a rumor that the Prince Royal of Prussia will be made ruler of Hanover. The chief topic in France is the withdrawal of Maximilian from Mexico, and it is said that he is expected by every steamer. Rainy weather prevails in England, and some anxiety is felt about the crops.

GENERAL NEWS.

A report received at the Freedmen's Bureau from North Carolina represents that the condition of the freedmen is generally favorable, and that there are at present but about 2,500 dependents, notwithstanding that there is a colored population of nearly 300,000. A majority of those who are dependent upon the authorities for support are unable to labor by reason of disease, infirmities, or advanced age.

Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a report upon the trade and commerce of the United States with the British Provinces since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Also, to report upon the comparative importance of the commercial channels of transportation between the West and the seaboard.

The special session of the New-Jersey Legislature, having passed the Constitutional Amendment, adjourned till Tuesday next, when a Senator to the United States Congress will be elected.

The officers of the secret service have succeeded in capturing, in Southern Illinois, a noted counterfeiter named P. McCartney. A printing-press, counterfeit plates of the $20 compound interest notes, and a large amount of counterfeits were also seized. McCartney is a counterfeiter who has been unusually successful in his operations in the West, and has twice before been arrested. He was captured by Col. William Wood, in October, 1864, in Indiana, but managed to escape by jumping from the cars when handcuffed and ironed, while on his way to the East.

A company are busily at work sinking a mine on a small island in South Coventry Lake, Conn., in the hope of finding the treasure which they suppose Capt. Kidd to have buried there. An old man who assisted the pirates in the concealment of their gold, died a few years ago, and the company are working under the direction of his son, to whom he intrusted the information. A similar company are at work at Nova Scotia, and Mr. Marble, an insane old man, has been engaged in the same Quixotic operation for many years at the ledges on the coast near Salem, Mass.

An order has been issued from the Department of the Missouri authorizing the commanding General of the district of New Mexico to retain four companies from the regiments of New Mexican volunteers, now in service, to be filled by transfers from other companies to their maximum strength, for service along the Northern frontier of New Mexico until the difficulties with the Indians are settled.

A New-York thief was shot dead, yesterday morning, on Chelsea Beach, Boston, near where, with two comrades, he was overtaken by officers who were in pursuit. Officer Linscott was shot badly through the leg, and one of the thieves was killed. The other two escaped. Several thousand dollars' worth of silver ware and other valuables stolen from suburban residences were recovered.

The steamer *Linnie Drown* struck a snag and sunk in the Mississippi River near Memphis, on Saturday night last. Some of the passengers jumped into the river and swam ashore. The officers stuck to the boat and saved many of the passengers and crew. Two of the crew were lost, and several of the deck passengers.

The woman, Mollie Trussel, who last week killed her paramour in Chicago, is now in close confinement in the county jail, awaiting her trial for murder. She seems quite overwhelmed with mingled grief and fear, and at times evidences signs of mental aberration.

A new Radical campaign paper, to be called the *Great Republic*, is to be published at Washington by the National Union League, under the editorial supervision of J. M. Edwards, Esq., formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office, and lately made Postmaster to the Senate.

The Cincinnati municipal authorities yesterday refused, by a vote of 18 to 6, to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Presidential party. A meeting of prominent citizens was held, and a resolution adopted to tender a public reception to the distinguished visitors, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Dr. Horatio Stone, the eminent sculptor, whose statues of Hancock and Benton are among the works of national art, has left Washington for Rome, where he is to execute a statue of Alexander Hamilton for the Capitol, Congress having given him a commission and appropriated $10,000 to that work.

In the United States District Court at Boston, James W. Addison, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a letter from the Boston Post-office in December last, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Last week a young bull was picked up at sea, off Chebeague Island, coast of Maine. The animal was five miles from the main land when he was overhauled, and was hard on his way to visit his English cousin.

The jury in the case of the alleged robbers of the Adams Express Company, who sat on the trial at Danbury, Conn., last week, have disagreed and have been discharged. The prisoners were remanded for another trial.

On Sunday last, Rev. Dr. Bacon, after a ministry of nearly forty-two years at the Centre Church, New-Haven, preached his farewell sermon. But very few of those who formed the congregation when he began his labors as pastor are now living.

The Fall term of Williams College commenced last week. The freshman class is a very large one—numbering 51. Additions to the other classes have been made, and the senior class now numbers 51, the junior 48, and the sophomore 35.

Eli W. Blake, of New-Haven, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1857, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Vermont at Burlington.

On the 10th ult. 20,000 ounces of gold, valued at $400,000, were deposited in the Branch Mint at San Francisco, the largest amount ever received in a single day.

The cholera excitement in Nashville is on the increase. Judah Frank, local editor of the *Gazette* of that city, died on Sunday from the epidemic, after an illness of nine hours.

Major-Gen. Terry left New-Haven on Saturday to assume command of his new department. His headquarters will be St. Paul's, Minnesota.

The peach crop in the central part of the State is large. Last week the shipments from Rochester by express amounted to about forty tons a day.

The New-Jersey Republican caucus yesterday agreed unanimously upon the choice of Alexander G. Cattell for United States Senator.

LOCAL NEWS.

Christian Geis, who on Saturday last was tried and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of having violated certain rules of the Health Board, was brought up yesterday, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It appears the prisoner is a fat-melter in Thirty-ninth-street, and that he persisted in going on with his usual business after having been warned by the Board to desist. Hence, he was sentenced, by Justices Dowling and Kelly, after a full hearing, to pay a fine of $50 and to undergo two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and in default to be confined until the fine was paid. One of the questions presented to the Supreme Court was, whether, under the act allowing the writ, the Court has power, after conviction and sentence, to bail the prisoner. Argument in the case will be heard at 11½ o'clock this morning.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled last evening by a very orderly audience, which assembled to listen to speeches from several of the delegates to the recent Convention of Loyal Southerners. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge welcomed the Southerners in behalf of the Union League of New-York. Peter Cooper was chosen to preside over the meeting. Speeches were made by Parson Brownlow, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, Col. Stokes, of Tennessee, Judge Walmouth, of Louisiana, J. J. Stuart, Esq., of Maryland, and others. The addresses were all of the most Radical type, favoring negro suffrage, denouncing President Johnson, and sustaining Congress.

A German, named Fitzmeyer, residing at the Hotel de Lyon, No. 51 Frankfort-street, was found murdered at the door of the above house, yesterday morning, having been shot through the head with a pistol. Three of his fellow-boarders were arrested and held on suspicion of having been concerned in the shooting. Their names are John Pickett, Leonard Fay and Charles Hemminger. They were all committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

There were eleven new cases of cholera reported yesterday, all of them in filthy and overcrowded localities. There were nine fatal cases on the previous day. Dr. Harris, Registrar of vital statistics, submitted his usual weekly letter to the Sanitary Superintendent, classifying the fatal diseases of the previous week.

Truman Onderdonk and Richard Babeuf were arrested yesterday, on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit United States two dollar bill. They were taken before United States Commissioner Stilwell, and held for examination.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, considerable business was transacted. Several prisoners were sentenced for various terms in the State Prison, and a number of the prisoners who pleaded guilty, were remanded till Friday for sentence.

Col. George E. Baldwin has resigned his position as Clerk of the Superior Court, on account of ill health, and James M. Sweeny has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Gold was 1 ⅌ cent. cheaper, and Exchange on London in better request yesterday. The U. S. Funds also improved at the close of the day, and the Railway market, after a dull forenoon, left off firm. Gold 145⅛ ⅌ cent.

Business was pretty brisk yesterday in the principal kinds of produce and merchandise at buoyant prices. The freight market was dull.

The Dawning of New Revolution—Political Prospects.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Chronicle.

We wish the New-York Times would answer two or three questions. They are these: Do you hold the present Congress to be constitutional, and what do you think of the distinct declaration of the President at Detroit, that it is unconstitutional? Do you understand the President to have resolved, should the Republican preponderance be perpetuated in Congress, to disregard that as the true Congress, and recognize the Southern members, and such as will go with them, as the true one? and if he has formed such a purpose, what do you think of it? We know that, but a few weeks ago, the Times spoke of such an idea as insane and revolutionary, but what does it think of it now? What does it understand the President to mean by constantly declaring that, having put down the rebellion and ended the war in the South, he is resolved on putting down disunion in the North, and that whether we have another war depends on whether he or Congress is sustained? What is the Times for doing—what does it hold the President should do, in case the elections, soon to come off, sustain Congress and go against the President?

There is a growing concern in the public mind. People are becoming alarmed. The course of the President, his oft-repeated denunciations of Congress as an unconstitutional body, and their acts as void; the gradual development of a revolutionary purpose, and the declaration such as Montgomery Blair made last week, that in a certain contingency the President would surely disregard Congress and recognize another body, *taken in connection with indications, which are daily and hourly disclosing themselves, have filled the public mind with alarm.* To all this the Times cannot be blind. What has it, as the foremost journal supporting the President, to say about them? A few days ago they were but rumors, generally deemed idle and wholly unworthy of attention, as the Times itself said, *But they have come to be tangible realities—as really subjects of discussion as public questions ever were.* Will the Times declare itself?

We are glad the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* begins to perceive that the dangers of a renewed Civil War are real. It is mistaken as to our position on the subject. Before Congress adjourned, the editor of the Times called public attention to the perils which overhung the country, of a fresh revolution from this very quarter; and the *Chronicle* derided him as an alarmist. The organs of Congress throughout the country scouted the whole story as an absurd and preposterous attempt to fasten upon them projects and purposes they never cherished. Some who were then their dupes have become wiser, and are now their accomplices.

The following law passed by Congress and approved by President Lincoln, in 1862, stands upon the statute book:

Chap. XXXVI.—An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the 3d of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 3d day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the number of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States shall be two hundred and forty-one; and the eight additional members shall be assigned one in each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont and Rhode-Island.

Approved March 4, 1862.

By law Congress thus consists of 241 members, and by law, also, a majority of the whole number, or 121 members, constitute a quorum. Suppose that members elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and be enough, added to Northern members who believe in their right to representation, and who would meet with them, to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation, and who would not meet with them, should meet by themselves, constituting *less* than a quorum of the whole number. The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* begins to see the possibility of such an occurrence; and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognizing one or the other of these bodies as the valid, constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of Congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And under the circumstances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the *numerical quorum*—the body which contains a majority of all the members—as the only body authorized by the Constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body; he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the Senate, and he will not recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States *but ten*, even if they are a minority of the whole, as the real Congress, and as clothed with all the powers of legislation.

Here, certainly, is danger of a collision of authority. We have foreseen it, and have warned the country of it. The Radicals have foreseen it, and have been preparing for it. *They have not concealed their purpose, in such an event, to appeal to force, and rouse the country to another conflict of arms.* It was with direct reference to such a contingency that Gen. B. F. Butler was last Winter made Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Massachusetts. It was for the purpose of preparing for this, that a bill was brought into Congress last Winter, calling on all the Northern States to reorganize, discipline and arm their militia, and proposing to take from the President control of the arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States, and to distribute them among the Governors of the Northern States. Radical members said openly on the floor of Congress that they intended to be ready for such a conflict of authority when it should arise,—that the negroes of the South should be prepared and armed for it also,—and that the President and his Cabinet, and everybody in Congress who stood by him, should be driven headlong into the Potomac. And it was a foresight of this contingency, and a desperate desire to attach the Commanding General of the Armies of the United States to their scheme, that prompted Thaddeus Stevens in Congress, and their organs through the country, to nominate Gen. Grant so ostentatiously for the Presidency, and to invent and circulate so industriously inventions and rumors of his hostility to the views and policy of President Johnson. Their machinations failed. Gen. Grant maintained, and still maintains, his personal independence. He is reserved, by those singular and unmatched personal qualities which hold him aloof from all factious or seditious schemes, for the supreme hour of trial which may await our beloved Republic. And stranger things have happened in human history than would be the salvation of the nation from the perils of a new civil war, by a spontaneous committal of its destinies to his control.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* calls on the Times to "declare itself," in view of this state of things. We are in favor of *averting the danger*. We counsel measures which will render such a collision of authority impossible. We call on Congress to admit loyal members from loyal States—members from the South who can take the oath prescribed by law—to their seats and their share in the Government. We hold this to be just, right, and in every sense the dictate of wise statesmanship. Southern men demand the admission of *all* the members they may send—and Northern men demand the exclusion of them all. We would take the middle course—commended alike by its justice, its expediency, and its conformity with the Constitution. In the face of such action no conflict of authority could possibly arise. The President could not hesitate to recognize a Congress which admitted the right of representation, and received every member who, in the judgment of each house was "duly elected, returned and qualified" for a seat therein. There might be some inconveniences attendant upon such a course; but they are less than nothing compared with the gigantic and terrible perils it would avert.

We submit to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* whether it would not be wiser thus to avert a conflict, instead of taking sides in advance, and preparing to plunge headlong into its dreadful issues. We certainly do not hold the present Congress to be unconstitutional, inasmuch as a majority of all the members prescribed by law took part in its action; nor does the President regard it as unconstitutional, as is clearly proved by the fact that he sent his messages to it, signed the bills it passed, and recognized its validity in every way. And when the President talks about "putting down disunion in the North," although in our opinion he talks very unwisely, we think he means merely that he wants those men excluded from Congress who favor disunion by denying the right of representation to the Southern States, and excluding their members, loyal and disloyal alike, from seats in Congress. If the *Chronicle* thinks he means anything more and something worse, we think it is mistaken. But whatever the purposes or plans of the President may be, the best way to thwart them if they are bad, and to aid them if they are good, is so to act as to give neither him nor any State nor any party, any ground to complain of injustice or of a departure from the plain requirements of the Constitution.

The President and Congress.

We copy elsewhere a card from Mr. Greeley, stating certain proposals which he made to President Johnson last Winter, on the subject of reconstruction. He advised the President, first, to invite *three* prominent Anti-Slavery men from the North, and *three* equally prominent ex-rebels from the South, to Washington and leave them to devise a plan of reconciliation. This was not adopted, although Mr. Greeley pledged himself to support whatever those six men might decide upon.

Mr. Greeley's passion for negotiation is irresistible. During the war he was constantly "imploring" the President to negotiate for peace, or else to accept the mediation of France, or something of the same sort. He has an idea that the best way to settle any difference is to *leave it out* to the decision of an equal number of men holding *extreme* views on each side. As a general thing this is the worst possible mode of settling anything. If the men are sincere in their views they will surrender nothing; and if they are extreme, they cannot meet on any common ground. One side or the other must "sell out," or they cannot agree at all. The President acted wisely in declining to allow *six* extreme men, of the stamp suggested by Mr. Greeley, to settle the affairs of the nation.

Mr. Greeley's second suggestion was more sensible. It was that the President should invite conferences with the Reconstruction Committee. But the Committee was made up of extreme men—every Union man at all friendly to the President's policy being excluded from it—and many of its members were open, vehement and intemperate enemies of the President himself. The Committee offered quite as formidable obstacles to such conferences as the President did. Both erred, in our judgment, in not seeking more anxiously for some common ground, on which both could stand.

Mr. Greeley's inference that "the President did not *want* harmony with Congress," but had made up his mind to break with the Union party as a matter of preference, we believe to be utterly unfounded and unjust. We believe that the President relied on the Union party to complete the work of restoration, until compelled to see that it sought prolonged disunion, and that he strove strenuously to secure an adjustment of political differences within the ranks of the Union party itself. That he did all toward this result which some man of a different temperament and a different experience would have done, we cannot say:—but we believe he was perfectly sincere in this desire and regarded himself all the while as working for its accomplishment.

Prussian Gains.—The changes made in the political map of Europe by the late wondrous war are not less remarkable than the quick succession of Prussian victories. For instance, the oldest ruling family in Europe, the Guelphs, are entirely pushed out from among the sovereign princes and reduced to the position of private gentlemen. While the Hapsburgs were but landed noblemen in Switzerland and the Hohenzollerns in Suabia, in the tenth century, a Guelph was sovereign Duke of Bavaria and afterward Emperor of Germany. And now the defeat of the Hapsburgs by the Hohenzollerns drives a lineal descendant of Henry II. from his throne in Hanover and annexes his kingdom to the dominions of the victor. Thus the Hohenzoller has become the greatest power in Germany, and his former superiors as rivals are under him, or at least subject to his influences.

As a matter of historical interest let us take a look at this gain of Prussia. Before the war, according to the last census of 1864, the total population of Prussia was 19,255,149, including those military detachments stationed at Federal fortresses outside of Prussia, numbering 28,869 men. Since the census the Duchy of Lauenburg, with a population of 49,704, was added by treaty with Austria, so that the entire population of Prussia on the day that war was declared reached the total of 19,304,843. Now, there will be, as the result of the victory, incorporated with Prussia the following countries:

	Population.
The Kingdom of Hanover	1,923,492
The Duchy of Schleswig	406,486
The Duchy of Holstein	554,510
Electoral Hesse	745,063
The Duchy of Nassau	468,311
The Province of Upper Hesse	269,484
The City of Frankfort	91,180
The Landgraviate of Hesse Homburg	27,374

All these several provinces, Duchies and Kingdoms are now Prussian, in fact as well as in law, and the Chambers at Berlin are now deliberating upon the proposed distribution of representatives in this newly acquired territory. We have then a consolidated and aggrandized Prussia, with a population of 23,810,743, harmonious in language and interests, excepting the small district of Posen, partially inhabited by Poles. But this does not represent the real present power of Prussia. All the German States north of the River Main, not totally absorbed into the King's dominions, have entered into a close alliance or union with him, giving him full and exclusive control of their military and also of their diplomatic relations abroad, so that, while these petty princes, very aptly nicknamed by the London *Times*, "His Transparency of Pumpernickel," nominally remain on their tiny thrones, they are in reality nothing but Prussian Governors over their respective countries. These several principalities are as follows:

	Population.
The Kingdom of Saxony	2,343,994
The Grand Dukedom Mecklenburg-Schwerin	552,612
The Grand Dukedom Oldenburg	301,812
The Dukedom Brunswick	293,338
The Grand Dukedom Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	280,201
The City of Hamburg	229,941
The Dukedom Anhalt	193,046
The Dukedom Saxe-Meiningen	178,065
The Dukedom Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	164,527
The Dukedom Saxe-Altenburg	141,839
The Principality Lippe-Detmold	111,336
The City of Bremen	104,091
The Grand Dukedom Mecklenburg-Strelitz	99,060
The Principality Reuss, younger branch	86,472
The Principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	73,752
The Principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	68,189
The Principality Waldeck	59,143
The City of Lubeck	50,614
The Principality Reuss, older branch	43,924
The Principality Schaumburg-Lippe	31,782

As Prussia will be complete master of the whole of these States, forming with herself the North German Union, or *Bund*, the whole population subject to her rule is, therefore, 29,216,531, a gain for Prussia of nearly ten millions of people by a four-weeks' war! May we not consider this result as equally a wonder of our age as much as the Atlantic cable is a wonder of physical science?

Governor Ward on the South.

Governor Ward, of New-Jersey, should heed the advice given by an old judge to a young one, to *make* decisions promptly, but to be be very careful about giving *reasons* for them. The Governor can decide more or less wisely, and if his decisions answer the party purpose he seeks to serve, their wisdom is a matter of very little consequence. But when he undertakes to give reasons for them, he speedily gets beyond his depth.

Gov. Ward has called an extra session of the New-Jersey Legislature, to ratify the amendment proposed to the Constitution, and to elect a United States Senator, and in his message he thus assigns the reason for his action:

> "The true and earnest patriot cannot regard the condition of the country without the deepest anxiety. The States recently in rebellion *do not exhibit that spirit of loyalty* which alone can give confidence to the public mind. Everywhere doubt and uncertainty have taken the place of reliance and trust. From many of the States recently in revolt *we hear of deeds of violence and murder*, which excite our just indignation. *We are assured* that there the loyal and true citizens are again under the ban of that malignant spirit which incited and sustained the rebellion. We cannot wisely ignore this condition of public affairs. It must be met not by recreancy to ennobling principles, not by timidity of purpose and unsafe concessions, but by *strengthening loyalty through wise and considerate statesmanship*. The nation requires a prompt and final settlement of all the questions at issue, so that union, peace and prosperity, in the fullest sense, may return to the country and Government."

We have n't the slightest idea that the Governor knew precisely what he was trying to say; but he must have been aware that a good deal of it was utterly untrue, and the rest utterly irrelevant. The "deeds of violence and murder" which he cites as a reason for adopting the Constitutional Amendment, have no more to do with it than they have with the Camden and Amboy Railroad. There was a riot in Memphis last Winter, and another in New-Orleans this Summer. Both were great outrages, and were the work of bad men, who ought to be punished. But Gov. Ward and his colleagues do not seem in the least anxious to have them punished; what *they* want is to make political capital out of the riots. Indeed it is quite clear that they had more or less to do with getting them up, for the express purpose of turning them to political account.

But those riots do not prove or indicate any "lack of loyalty" on the part of the Southern people. The best evidence from all quarters shows that the great mass of the Southern people are just as loyal, just as well-behaved, just as obedient to the Constitution and laws of the United States, as are the people of New-Jersey, or of New-York. Their Legislatures are doing a great deal more for the public peace, for the improvement of the condition of their people, for the education and elevation of their negroes, for the preservation of order, the promotion of commerce and the general development of their resources, than is the Legislature of New-Jersey, even under the guidance of Gov. Ward. Gov. Orr's message to the Legislature of South Carolina is far in advance of Gov. Ward's in every element of the "wise and considerate statesmanship" of which the latter talks so much and knows so little.

Gov. Ward says the nation requires "a prompt and final settlement of all the questions at issue, so that union, peace and prosperity in their fullest sense, may return to the country." True enough, and Gov. Ward proposes to *aid* this prompt settlement by excluding the Southern States and people, loyal and disloyal alike, from all share in the Government until they comply with certain prescribed conditions. He proposes to "strengthen loyalty" by excluding Southern loyalists from Congress. He seeks to restore the Union by prolonging its division. Everything he does or proposes to do, is directly *against* the objects and purposes which he professes to seek. Of course he does not see it in that light. He doesn't know it—but the Radical leaders who are using him, do. They *mean* disunion; he only aids and works for it.

Radical Logic.—The Radicals say that the National Union policy of immediately restoring the Union must be erroneous and treasonable, because among its present supporters are many who were unfaithful during the late war. By parity of reasoning the policy of immediate restoration must be patriotic and right, because it is sustained by such undoubted Unionists as Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Tyng, Seward, Dix, and a host of those who were prominent, consistent and unflinching in supporting the Government in its conflict with the slaveholders' rebellion. So Radical logic, if it proves anything, proves that the National Unionists are both wrong and right at the same time and upon the same issue.

A Mistake Somewhere.—Mr. Greeley, says an evening cotemporary, has been making a speech at Poughkeepsie, and it reports the following remarkable extract:

> The great body of the loyal, patriotic youth of the country was recruiting the party day by day. They recognized those who stood by the country and bore her safely on to triumph. They knew by whom the Government was assailed. They knew by whose strong and loyal arms it was upheld and preserved. Let great men fall away. Let leaders not imagine that because they are gone from us, we are all gone. Let the false-hearted and faint-hearted leave us; ten thousand true young hearts will take their places; and the day is not distant when from the polls of the State of New York will reverberate the thunders of a great popular verdict, which will declare that the Union shall stand forever; that loyal men shall govern it, and its laws shall be the laws of Equality and Justice to all men forever.

The popular verdict of the country is that the Union shall stand forever, but what has the Editor of the *Tribune* to do with that? He and those whose mouthpiece he is say that the Union shall not only not stand for ever but shall be torn into fragments. As for "loyal men" governing it, they do now; it is the disloyal Radical Disunion party who want to govern and *divide* it.

Is it Glory or Shame?—The Union soldiers fought to preserve the Union. Their glory is that not a star has been erased from the National flag. But if, as Thaddeus Stevens says, there is no Union; if the North is one country and the South another; if the theory of secession is to be advocated as it was five years ago by Northern extremists, the glory is but shame after all, and every grave-stone of our heroes the silent record of a ruined cause.

A Slight Mistake.—The Syracuse *Journal* says:

> "Think of Fernando Wood addressing a Union meeting! The New-York Times avers that he did so, and that the Union meeting thus honored was held in the Ninth Congressional District, in New-York City, a district which has the additional honor of being represented in Congress by Henry J. Raymond."

The *Journal* can't help being malicious, but it need not be ignorant. If it would cultivate political knowledge a little more, it would find out in due time that Mr. Raymond's district is the *Sixth*, and that the *Ninth* is the one in which Wood was defeated two years ago.

Obstructions.—We beg once more to call the attention of the Police to the obstructions on the streets and sidewalks leading to the ferries. Tomatoes are *healthy*, and melons *pleasant* fruits; but there is no reason why the crowds bound for the ferries should be compelled to vault over them.

Lamps and Light.—Let us suggest to the Corporation Committee on Lamps and Gas, or whoever else has charge of the matter, that the obscurations of numerous lamps by awnings is a nuisance. Specimens of such cases may be seen on the last block on the left hand side of Barclay-street, and in many other similar places.

"Keep it Rolling."—"Our receipts for the Campaign *Tribune* were larger yesterday than on any previous day. The following are the letters received." —*Tribune*.

Then follow copies of *six* orders.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Wheatley announces the positive production this evening of the new play of "The Black Crook," in which will appear the beautiful ballet troupe, and incidental to which are scenes of wonderful transformation and grand spectacular demonstration.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Brougham appears this evening in his amusing version of "Dombey and Son," supported by Miss Mary Carr, Miss Ellen Johnson, and Messrs. Davidge, Kemble, and Andrews. The very capable stage manager, Mr. Hanley, has a benefit on Saturday evening.

Olympic Theatre.—"Rip Van Winkle" holds his own all the week, and the "Ice Witch" appears at a *matineé* this afternoon.

New-York Theatre.—An excellent programme is offered for this evening, with Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal.

Italian Opera.—To-night Mr. Draper's troupe will appear in "Trovatore." Signor Tamaro, who has sung with great acceptability, has left the company, and is replaced by Signor Massimiliani.

The Pearl of Savoy.—At the Brooklyn Academy, Miss Maggie Mitchell will produce the "Pearl of Savoy" this evening.

Thomas' Concerts at Terrace Garden.—We are pleased to note the absolute success of these grand concerts. Mr. Thomas has the best orchestral force in the City, his place is thronged every night with the *elite* of the town, and the entertainment is delightful. The eighty-fourth concert takes place this evening.

Ronconi.—It has been somewhere stated that no less than thirty-six operas had been written for Signor Ronconi, the great guiding "Star" of Mr. Maretzek's new troupe. Among the scores called forth by his rarely equaled talents are the following by Donizetti: "Maria di Rohan," "Torquato Tasso," "Linda di Chamounix," "Furioso," "Il Campanello," "Pia di Tolomei," "Masia Padila," and "Maria di Rudenz." Verdi wrote "Nabucco" for him, and Mercadante, Ricci, Pouiatowsky, Balfe and Rossi have each paid tribute in like manner to his musical and histrionic genius. Every important opera house in Europe has had repeated occasion to testify to his artistic worth. The dates of Ronconi's first and only immediate appearances here will be Oct. 10 and 11, when he will perform his two great comic *rôles*, *Crispino* and *Lord Allcash*, ("Fra Diavolo,") at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

FROM MEXICO.

Guerrillas Everywhere.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 10.

Arrivals from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. show, in the language of the *Critic*, of that place, that no twenty leagues exist in Mexico which are not traversed by guerrillas. The *Critic* says the only remedy is by extermination.

The St. Mary's Parish (La.) *Banner* contains a refutation of the late statement as to outrages upon the negroes in that region. The homicides were mostly committed by negroes upon others, and all cases were established to the satisfaction of the loyal Bureau officer to be justifiable and answerable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Desperate Fight with Burglars—One of them Shot.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

A New-York thief, whose name is unknown, was shot dead early this morning on Chelsea Beach, where, with two comrades, he was overtaken by Constable Linscott and two other officers who were in pursuit. The thieves drew revolvers, and a fight ensued. Officer Linscott was shot badly through the leg, and one of the thieves was killed. The other two escaped. Several thousand dollars worth of silverware and other valuables stolen from suburban residences were recovered.

Arrest of Another of the Burglars.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

George Alden, *alias* Kennison, one of the robbers with whom the State Constable had a fight this morning on Chelsea Beach, is under arrest. He hails from New-York.

Death of Hon. Stephen Fairbanks.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, for many years Treasurer of the Western Railroad, died yesterday, aged 82 years.

Arrivals.—Among the distinguished arrivals yesterday evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel were Madame Adelaide Ristori, the great *tragedienne*, her husband, the Marchese del Grillo, Signorini Bianca del Grillo, Signor Giorgio del Grillo, Signor Luigi Trojani (Madame Ristori's private secretary) and servants.

NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

A Change of Prospects Since Yesterday.

The Democrats Determined to Have Hoffman for Governor.

Remarkable Action of the Temporary Chairman.

The Contest Entirely Between Dix and Hoffman.

The Latter Will Probably be Nominated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The State Convention makes slow progress. One day has been consumed without reaching a permanent organization. The conflicting claims of the different candidates for Governor could not be harmonized in the few brief hours intervening between the arrival of the delegates and the assembling of the Convention, and another night of caucusing and wire-pulling is required to crystalize the elements and put the machine in running order.

The trouble comes mainly from the extreme Democratic side of the Convention, representing the interests of Mayor Hoffman. They came here determined to win at all hazards, whether they had a majority or not, and it looks now as though they might do it. They have a large lobby in attendance, who boast that they are ready to spend $30,000 for the election of Hoffman, and who doubtless would as lief spend it in the Convention as in the canvass. They scorn the idea of conciliation in favor of their candidate, and attempt to carry the day by barter, bluster and threats.

As soon as they discovered that Gen. Dix was likely to be the choice of the Convention, as he was last evening, and more decidedly so this morning, they commenced a systematic abuse of that gentleman, only equaled in rancor by the Copperhead abuse of Lincoln or the Radical abuse of Andy Johnson. Even his military career in aid of the suppression of the rebellion was made a point against him, and men were asked to remember how he consigned Democrats to Fort Lafayette and suppressed Democratic Legislatures. Threats were openly made on all hands that if he were nominated, they (the speakers) would not vote for him, and would have another candidate in the field. It is true this kind of talk came mostly from the New-York lobbymen, though more than one of the regular delegation joined in it; but unfortunately the lobby champions of Hoffman are the noisiest and most numerous. The country delegates, who naturally judge of a man's character by that of his friends, have accordingly formed a most unfavorable opinion of Mr. Hoffman, and were it not for the counteracting influence of those who know the man and know how unlike he is to who have constituted themselves his champions, he would suffer materially from their indiscretion.

All this bluster of the Hoffman men has disgusted many and frightened some, and this, combined with the extraordinary and sudden collapse of the afternoon session of the Convention, has thrown everything into confusion and upset all previous calculations of the chances of the different candidates. Had a vote been taken on the assembling of the Convention at noon to-day, Dix would doubtless have been nominated on the first ballot. So he would at the afternoon session, which was convened at 4 o'clock; but a move was made in the interest of Hoffman, Murphy and others, at the morning session, to stave off all action till to-morrow, and the same was repeated with success at the opening of the afternoon session. The temporary chairman, Mr. Church, favored the movement on both occasions, though for a different reason from the Hoffman men, his motive being, as is alleged, to give time for the brewing of so fierce a quarrel between the Dix and Hoffman delegates as would render it necessary to pitch upon a compromise candidate, who, his friends were busy in announcing, could be none other than Sanford E. Church. However this may have been, he used his position as Chairman to declare the Convention adjourned, when it was notorious that the nays on the motion were at least three to one against the ayes.

The motion to adjourn till to-morrow had already been voted down by an overwhelming majority at the morning session, and the same motion was renewed at the afternoon session, before anything had been done beyond the reading of a letter from Morris Franklin. The vote against adjournment was equally decided this time, but to the surprise of all, the Chairman declared the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow, and took up his hat to leave.

A scene of great confusion ensued, the chairman being loudly called upon to put the vote again, but the only response that could be got from him was that he had declared the Convention adjourned, and therefore no further business could be done.

The pretence for the act was that the Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were neither of them ready to report; but the latter Committee was in fact ready, and was only waiting for the Chairman to come into the hall. Their report was to have been in favor of Church for permanent President; but they will find it necessary to revise their action before presenting the report to-morrow, otherwise there will be a row, as scores of delegates declare that they will hiss Church off the stage if he attempts to act as presiding officer.

Immediately after the adjournment cheers were proposed for Hoffman and for Murphy, which were given, and a call being then made for Dix it was greeted with hisses from the opposite side of the house, thus revealing clearly the origin and motive of the sudden and unexpected adjournment.

After an ineffectual attempt to get up a purely Democratic meeting in the hall, with John G. Saxe as Chairman, for the purpose, as the mover stated, of listening to a speech from a Democratic General who served in the war, the crowd dispersed.

One motive for forcing an adjournment till to-morrow was the hope that some of the country delegates in favor of Dix would go home; but the act has excited their ire, and they are now all bound to stay and see it out.

Since the adjournment, the Delavan and other hotels have been the scenes of the most exciting wrangles and discussions of the claims of the opposing candidates, and of commentaries on the sleight-of-hand movement in adjourning the Convention. The leading men of all factions, however, have been holding more quiet caucuses in the private parlors, and endeavoring to harmonize the opposing elements and bring order out of chaos. Notwithstanding the abuse of their candidate, many of the Dix men are now lending their influence in favor of Hoffman, and from present appearances his prospects will be as bright to-morrow morning as even Dix's, this morning. Slocum's friends still remain sanguine, and Murphy, who is here in person, carries a large squad with him: but the contest is virtually at present, as it was last night, between Dix and Hoffman, with a change of position, as regards their prospects. Slocum's and Murphy's chances rest entirely on the contingency of a compromise candidate being found indispensable, and in that event there are men from Buffalo pressing the claims of Hon. J. S. Gansen. Few have the hardihood to name Church in that connection.

Since the adjournment, appearances indicate that Hoffman will get the nomination to-morrow, probably on the first ballot. The unyielding demands of the New-York delegation, coupled with the defection of the Dix Democrats in the western part of the State, render the nomination of Dix hardly possible, and his friends consider it better policy, under the circumstances, to go for Hoffman, than for either of the other candidates named.

There has been a free interchange of opinion among the Republican delegates from all parts of the State to-night, and it has been decided that each shall vote as he sees fit on the first ballot, with the understanding that if Dix is found to have no chance, they are to go for Hoffman in a body.

The country delegates generally complain of the hard work they will have to encounter in forcing a Tammany candidate upon Conservative Republicans.

but having, by adherence to principle, broken away from a large portion of their own party, and presented the Democrats with an issue on which they now have a chance of success, if, as they say, the Democracy choose to imperil that success by stubborn adherence to their own men, on them will rest the responsibility of defeat. The Democrats, however, do not count on the possibility of defeat, and are not inclined to estimate at its full value the aid they are to derive from their Republican allies.

In case of the nomination of HOFFMAN, the Republicans will have the selection of a candidate for Lieut.-Governor, which will be either PRUYN, STRYKER or DITTENHOFFER, probably the first name.

Nothing has been determined on with regard to the other officers, the whole time having been taken up in trying to settle the question of Governor.

The Committee on Resolutions held a meeting this evening and adopted a platform substantially as indicated in my dispatch of last evening.

It is expected now that the business of the Convention will be dispatched so as to enable it to adjourn *sine die* early to-morrow afternoon.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

By noon Tweddle Hall was crowded with delegates and spectators. The Hall and stage were tastefully decorated with flags.

Soon after 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by PETER CAGGER, Secretary of the State Committee, on whose motion, by instruction of the State Committee, SANFORD E. CHURCH, of Orleans, was chosen temporary Chairman.

FRANCIS VERNON, of Oneida, and JAMES KELLY, of New-York, were appointed to conduct the Chairman to the stage.

On reaching the chair Mr. CHURCH addressed the Convention, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause. He said:

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me by selecting me to preside temporarily over your deliberations, pending the important political contest in which you have assembled. It involves the question whether the Constitution is to be the future guide of the Republic, or whether the country is to drift along without chart or compass, governed only by the caprice, or passion or fanaticism of an accidental Congressional majority. [Cheers.] It involves the question, whether we are to have union and peace, or disunion and anarchy and despotism. [Cheers.] Whether all the sacrifices of blood and treasure to preserve the Union have been made in vain or are to be lost forever. [Cheers.] In a word, it involves the perpetuity of free Government with all its priceless blessings. [Cheers.] In such a contest, I need not say, it is the duty of all good men to unite in cordial fraternity, regardless of previous political relations. [Cheers.] Personal ambition and jealousy should be laid aside in view of an imperiled country [cheers], and whoever is unwilling to do so fails, in my judgment, to come up to the standard of patriotism demanded by the occasion. [Cheers.] Standing on the rock of the Constitution, and by the side of that noble patriot and statesman, ANDREW JOHNSON, [enthusiastic cheering, waving of hats, &c.,] under the protection of the old flag, with not a star dimmed or periled, [cheers,] and with the motto of equal rights, protection for all, we cannot fail to appeal with success to the people, whose every interest is centred in the success of our cause. [Cheers.]

The high character and importance of this Convention furnishes gratifying evidence of the spirit of conciliation and patriotism which will characterize all its actions; and when its report goes forth to the public, it will be sure to receive the approval and ratification of the vast majority of the people of the Empire State. [Loud cheering.]

Mr. LANSING moved that Mr. C. O. PERRIN and Mr. SMITH, of Washington, be appointed temporary Secretaries; which was carried.

The roll of delegates was then called, and it appeared that the several County delegations were full. From Schuyler and Richmond there were double delegations, divided between Democrats and Conservative Republicans. It was announced that these delegates had agreed among themselves how their votes were to be cast.

Mr. J. T. SPRIGGS moved that the regular Democratic organization of Kings County, recognized as such by the last State Convention, be now recognized as the only regular Democratic organization in that County, and that the delegation headed by Mr. McCUE be admitted. On this motion he moved the previous question, which was ordered; and the motion was put and declared carried.

Mr. A. C. NEVEN, of Sullivan, presented a paper signed by MICHAEL CONOLLY, Chairman, and ANTHONY MILLER and JOHN HARDY, Secretaries, claiming that their delegation is the regularly elected delegation from New-York; complaining that the State Committee had sought to forestall the action of the Convention by refusing them tickets of admission to the hall, and demanding their recognition. The paper was referred to the Committee on Organization.

Mr. A. H. GREEN, of Onondaga, moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each judicial district on Permanent Organization; which was carried.

Mr. A. B. CONGER, of Rockland, moved the appointment of a similar committee to report resolutions; which was carried.

COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were then announced by the Chairman.

On Organization—First District, Emanuel B. Hart, Thomas E. Stewart; Second, Ambrose Wager, Calvin E. Pratt; Third, Charles Holmes, Gideon Reynolds; Fourth, J. W. Verder, A. S. Waldo; Fifth, Andrew H. Green, Max. Richardson; Sixth, D. P. Dey, S. T. Smith; Seventh, J. E. Jones, C. F. Backus; Eighth, Silas C. Davis, Robert Fisher.

On Resolutions—First District, A. C. Hall, A. Wakeman; Second, A. B. Conger, Homer A. Nelson; Third, Thos. B. Carroll, Ira Shafer; Fourth, Daniel Magone, Henry Dunn; Fifth, Francis Kernan, Clinton H. Sage; Sixth, Henry D. Barto, O. Porter; Seventh, H. O. Cheesbro, S. P. Allen; Eighth, Judson W. Sherman, W. G. Fargo.

THE LATE HON. DEAN RICHMOND.

A. H. GREEN offered the following, with brief remarks eulogistic of the deceased:

Whereas, DEAN RICHMOND, an acknowledged leader of his party and an eminent and patriotic citizen, has, by the mysterious providence of God, been suddenly removed from among us, and it is fit that suitable expression be made of our grief for his loss and respect for his character; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Convention and the great party which it represents deeply and sincerely mourn the death of DEAN RICHMOND, who seemed the personal friend of each of them, and that they will cherish a grateful remembrance of his life, character and services.

Resolved, That the great abilities of the lamented deceased, his sagacity as a public counsellor, his spirit, enterprise and benevolence as a citizen, his worth as a man, his fidelity as a friend, his fervent patriotism and true attachment to the Constitution and the Union, will deservedly secure for him the lasting memory and esteem of the whole people.

Resolved, That while the loss of such a man must at any time be a source of public grief and solicitude, it is by the circumstances of the hour rendered still more afflicting, and that the anxiety which even in his last hours and amid the premonitory pains of death he expressed for the public good, calls upon us for unceasing exertions in the maintenance of that Constitution and Union whose cause he ever espoused.

Resolved, That this Convention tenders to the surviving members of his family the unanimous assurance of its deep and sincere sympathy in their affliction; that the Secretaries be directed to transmit to them copies of these resolutions properly engrossed, and that they cause them to be published in the *Argus*; and other papers of this State, which was the especial scene of his patriotic labors, are requested to publish the same.

Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, having been requested to address the Convention, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am entirely taken by surprise at the invitation you have just given me; but it is to speak on a topic that is so near to your hearts, and to my heart, I know that when I speak to you every word that I utter will be responded to by an answering emotion in your bosom. It is rare that in any country, or in any age, a private citizen holding no public office—for he never held a public office in his life—connected with great business interests, and connected, more than any other individual, in the organization and administration of a great party composed of nearly 4,000,000 American citizens—it is rare, I say, that the death of an individual so unobtrusive in his life, so quiet in his demeanor, could have sunk the people of an entire State under a sense of grief and calamity almost as great as if the first Magistrate of the nation had died. That, I say, is very remarkable. It is a peculiarity of our American state of society and of the condition in which we now found ourselves. A private citizen largely endowed by nature with those qualities superior to anything that can be taught by the school of learning. This great endowment of judgment, rapid, clear, decisive and comprehensive; of will, firm and nicely balanced by a caution and circumspection rarely to be found. A man of this character and those rare qualities, deficient in early education, a man of the people, untaught in the schools, to acquire that extraordinary degree of influence preserved by our lamented friend, is something that calls for our special notice. I remember very well in 1864, when the nation was looking for a candidate for the highest office in its gift, public opinion tended very generally to this gentleman. He was modest in his estimate of his own capacities and power, beyond what any of us who had larger opportunities in the schools would think necessary, because the thing he possessed must be valued least. I remember when it was said with every appearance of probability, that he could be nominated for that high office with the concurrence of a large fragment of the Republican Party, and with tenders of support from gentlemen as eminent as any in the country, but whose names it would now be indelicate to mention, he firmly and persistently refused to entertain the idea. It is my firm conviction, except for that refusal, his nomination was entirely possible, and his election extremely probable. I remember he said with characteristic modesty, "I know what I am fit for and what I am not fit for." He formed a notion of what a man should be who undertook the duty of Chief Magistrate as to manner, training, habits of life and education, and he firmly and persistently refused all those tenders because he did not deem himself adapted to that station. With his rare power of discrimination and judgment, and great skill in the selection of means for whatever he choose to apply himself to, he greatly overrated his own deficiencies and greatly overlooked those opportunities in which he had not enjoyed in early life; not that the opportunities are not greatly valuable in themselves. But there was something else that this man possessed in a rare degree—native, God given endowments in all the departments of human exertion and energy in anything that engaged his attention. Great men of action untrained as they often are, as speakers and writers, are undoubtedly very apt to overlook those qualities. But I think that the judgment of mankind, of the popular mass, when it selects a military leader prefers a man of action to the man of speech or man of literary powers; it prefers the man who in every crisis knows what to do and how to do it—the man who has advantages of training—to the man who is clear in the use of his tongue and pen. In other words, I think JACKSON or WELLINGTON is rightly marked by common men as the great type of human intellect. I think ACHILLES a higher type of man than HOMER. I think that the great man of action is the best friend of our humanity. This, our lamented friend was. I think he was one of the best friends and ablest men whom I have had the opportunity to know, although it has been my fortune to see from a somewhat nearer point of view some of the greatest men that the country has produced during the last generation. I therefore, cordially concur in the resolution that has been offered by the gentleman who last addressed you. I believe that, at such a time, and on such an occasion the loss of our friend was not merely to us all a personal bereavement, but that it was a public calamity. I feel as he felt, that we are entering on a period most momentous in our American history. We are entering on a contest which is to decide whether government by consent is to be the rule upon this vast American continent; whether we will restore the system of our fathers—a system of self-governing communities, or whether we will erect on this fair and beautiful continent ten Hungaries and ten Irelands. It may, indeed, seem somewhat strange that civil war wherein one part, the larger part, of the country has achieved military success over the other part, amounting almost, in a military point of view, to subjugation, that such a controversy should issue on the reëstablishment of Government by consent in all parts of the land. Whether it shall be so or not again is the great trial of American security on this continent. We have all of us read from our infancy that our fathers said that civil war would almost surely end in despotism or in the overthrow of our institutions—in the overthrow of that peculiar system of Government under which we have lived and proposed through our whole national career.

We all thank Providence that we have achieved such a signal and decided success—that the rebellion is now, and for a year, nearly, has been totally at an end, and that there is peace in every part of our land. We will render distinguished homage to GRANT and SHERIDAN, to SHERMAN and SLOCUM, [cheers,] and to the other gallant heroes of this country who went out to defend the national unity. But here is another and greater trial, and if we go through it successfully it will be a vastly greater triumph. If, out of this trial issue, not anarchy, confusion, disunion, not military tyranny, not the domination of one part of the country over another, not the abuses that degrade the Governments of the Old Country, but that same great, beautiful, admirable system of our fathers—a system, of national liberty founded on a local self-government—a system of government having the consent of the people, not only in the aggregate, but in every State and in every part of the State—a Government conformable to the principles of the great Declaration of Independence—a Congress of Governments uniting in one Confederated Republic. These will be a greater triumph to our Government and greater renown to the American name than ever before they have deserved, and of ANDREW JOHNSON, [cheers] who is to-day, in my judgment, the best depository of Democratic ideas in the country [Cheers.]—I use the term in its largest meaning—the ideas that were entertained by JEFFERSON, MADISON, and JACKSON, of whom he is now the best representative in common life. If he should succeed in the contest on which he has so boldly embarked, and if he shall bring back those States of the South to govern themselves, in association with us, to be peaceful, prosperous and contented; if he shall succeed in this great work, great as are the honors due to GRANT and SHERMAN, and all our other gallant heroes, their glory would before civilization and posterity pale in the light of him who would restore the great and glorious system founded by our fathers. [Cheers.]

After some further remarks in an eloquent strain, the honorable gentleman concluded by expressing his thanks for the kind manner in which he had been received by the Convention.

A. O. NIVEN moved a reconsideration of the vote in regard to the Kings County delegation, and a delegate from New-York moved to lay the motion on the table; which was carried, and the Convention took a recess until 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

On the reassembling of the Convention a letter, written by MORRIS FRANKLIN, of Flushing, Queens County, was read by the Secretary. The letter indorses the policy of the President, deprecates the course of Congress, and urges the Convention to harmonious and patriotic action.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS NOT PREPARED TO REPORT.

The President stated that he was informed by the Committee on Resolutions that they would not be ready to report before to-morrow morning.

IRA SHAFER, of Albany, moved that the Convention adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The question was put and the President declared the motion carried, although the responses in the negative were quite numerous. A number of delegates immediately rose, and, questioning the correctness of the decision, asked the President, SANDFORD E. CHURCH, to put the question again. He replied that he would be happy to do so were it parliamentary or possible. The Chair had allowed sufficient time to challenge the vote, which not being done, and the chair being now vacated, its duties cannot be renewed until the hour to-morrow to which the Convention had adjourned. This response was received with cheers and hisses, and there were suggestions to select another Chairman, but these were not acted upon. Cheers were then called for and given for JOHN T. HOFFMAN. Cheers were given for HENRY T. MURPHY and for Gen. DIX. Considerable confusion followed, delegates protesting that it was wrong to keep them here another day when all the business might be done to-night.

REMARKS OF HON. IRA SHAFER.

IRA SHAFER being loudly called for, took the stage and addressed the audience briefly. He said he had been delegated by the Committee on Resolutions to inform the Convention that the Committee would not be prepared to report until to-morrow; and this being the case, he thought the Convention did a wise thing in adjourning over. He felt assured that every delegate was actuated by a sincere desire to put in nomination the strongest candidates, regardless of personal preferences, and no harm could come from calm deliberation in the performance of duties so important as those which devolved on this Convention. The delay of a day would not injure any interests, while it may result in much good.

His remarks were received with warm approval, and at their close the delegates and spectators left the hall.

Since the adjournment of the Convention to-day there has been considerable caucusing among the delegates, and the result is a pretty unanimous inclination toward the nomination of HOFFMAN for Governor; ROBERT H. PRUYN, of this city, for Lieutenant-Governor; WILLIAM W. WRIGHT for Canal Commissioner, and FRANK GALLAGHER, of Buffalo, for Inspector of State Prisons.

To-night few or none seem to doubt that this will be the ticket nominated to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

First and Second Day's Session—Passage of the Constitutional Amendment—An Economical Ovation to the Southern Delegates—Parson Brownlow's Remedy for Coming Evils—The Election of Senator to Take Place on Tuesday Next.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1866.

The Trentonians, who are proverbially about as lively as lead, have shown during the past two days that people of even their specific gravity can be moved at times. The special session of the Legislature, convened by the proclamation of the Governor, has been the occasion of some friction of political sections, and as a natural result, a little heat, which announced itself at street corners, in bar-rooms, and in the fiery editorials of the city press. Matters approached the culminating point yesterday with the arrival of the members of the Legislature.

Members failing to arrive by the earlier trains, the session did not take place until 3 o'clock.

In the Senate, the only business done of more than Jersey importance was the reception of the Governor's Message, published in the TIMES of to-day, which was received and read, without any exhibition from Senators of either approval or disapproval.

In the Assembly, the Message, having been read, called for considerable discussion, many of the members, in the strongest terms, reprehending the Governor for what they claimed to be an unnecessary exercise of his prerogative in calling them together.

The question of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment then came up for discussion, and after a tedious debate passed the House, yeas and nays recorded as follows:

YEAS—Anderson, J. F., Ayres, Beesley, Blauvelt, Bodwell, Clark, Coate, Cole, Condit, Crozer, Custis, Dickeson, Edwards, Falkenburg, Fisher, Fort, Garrison, Green, Hays, Hill (Speaker,) Jarrard, Lathrop, Moore, Morris, Murphy, Nicholson, Nixon, Ramsey, Staats, Terhune, Tyrell, Van Wagoner, Wilson, W. D., Wolsiefer—34.

NAYS—Abbett, Bowne, Crane, Davenport, Demarest, Fulmer, Haring, Hoagland, Holmes, Iliff, W. M., Iliff, W. J., Lee, Perrine, Price, Rush, Schenck, Taylor, Thompson, Ward, White, Willever, Wilson, R. H., Yawger, Young—24.

A learned member then arose and offered the following resolution:

"That this house adjourn to meet the Southern delegates, tried and true men, who have suffered for their country *at the Trenton depot*."

The reading of this resolution was followed by roars of laughter, to the intense indignation of the gentleman who proposed it. Amid the fun, in which everybody joined but himself, it was proposed that he should have ten minutes to reconsider his resolution; by another member that a Committee of five should be appointed to assist him in its amendment. In some amended fashion the motion passed and the house adjourned accordingly.

ARRIVAL OF RADICAL DELEGATES.

In accordance with the motion agreed to in the Assembly, the Radical members proceeded in a body to the depot at 5:30 o'clock, shortly after which the train bearing the expected orator-delegates of the non-reconstructed States arrived. A crowd of several hundred people had gathered to receive the expected visitors. A procession had been organized, with an eye to a great deal of show with a small investment of capital. Two gentlemen in very tall hats announced thereupon, the one that he was Chief-Marshal, the other that he was "Marshal's Aid." These individuals were on horseback; their steeds being evidently unaccustomed to parade, doubtless preferring the peaceful plow to the blatant drum, imported on this occasion from New-York, accompanied by several brass instruments of minor importance, as they were only heard when the drummer got tired.

Besides these "Marshals," there were a number of gentlemen citizens with whom they were on familiar terms, recognized by such familiar salutations to and fro as "How are you, Bill?" "Hah! that's you, Ike; where you ought to be, at last," &c. Some twenty carriages, a few ladies, and a great many small boys, who, probably hired for the occasion, denounced ANDY JOHNSON and all tailors, made up the *cortége*. The exclamations of the small boys created some amusement among the crowd, the condition of their pantaloons suggesting that they should cultivate the acquaintance of tailors with becoming rapidity, rather than annihilate those whose attentions could not fail to make them more presentable to polite society, if not more impressive as public characters.

The delegates arrived, conspicuous among whom were GOVS. BROWNLOW and HAMILTON. These led on by the "Marshal" and his "Aid" aforesaid, and followed by the carriages, the three hundred, and the small boys did the usual thing through the streets, pulling up with prudence at the American Hotel, where they dined.

A stand having been erected opposite a crockery store, above which a banner announced that the rooms of the Union League were situated, by 6:30 a crowd of five hundred persons had gathered here, from which occasionally a voice went up impatient for a speech. In a window opposite the stand a number of tallow candles burned, and a boy, whose duty it was to look after the lights, perspired abundantly, and was the object of general commiseration. From the balcony opposite the windows two industrious young men sent up occasionally a sky-rocket, and sometimes sent one down, not being skilled in pyrotechny, to the consternation of those who preferred the usual rocket routine. Now and then a Roman-candle made night hideous. This, with the exception of four petroleum lamps hanging over the stand and two infirm illuminators, which administered more to the sense of smell than that of sight, intended for the reporters, made up a tableau alive and illuminated—if not heart-stirring in its effect, certainly simple and economical.

A little, fat, gray man, in compassion of the impatience of the crowd, arose to address it. He was foamingly fierce in denunciations of Presidents generally, and the present one of these States in particular; but he shone a bright and particular star when he began to abuse his neighbors. Everybody could understand *that*, and he was at last rewarded with a cheer from the phlegmatic few who listened to him. Encouraged by the applause, he was about to castigate, not one or two, but all of his disreputable acquaintances, when a gent. with a fierce black face, whose barber's office is no sinecure, leaped up behind and bellowed out, in a painfully ferocious way: "Hi! hi! cheers for Parson BROWNLOW and Gov. HAMLIN," which was responded to by the front row of the crowd as the two gentlemen named ascended the platform.

Mr. A. S. LIVINGSTON being called to the chair began business by introducing Gov. BROWNLOW, the gist of whose speech lies in its peroration in which he told the alarmed Trentonians that they were to have another war, and for the proper conduct of which he offered them the following instructions: "When this war breaks out you must divide your army into three divisions. Arm the first with rifles and artillery, send them ahead to do the killing. Arm the second with torch and flaming pine-wood knots to do the burning. Into the hands of the third put the surveyor's chain and level, so that the land may be apportioned out anew!"

After the merciful disposition of his imaginary foe, Mr. BROWNLOW retired, unable to speak longer. When I hear animadversions of the unhappy speeches of this gentleman, I regret that those who stigmatize him as a firebrand do not take into account his physical condition. If they did I fancy they would conclude his peculiarity of invective lately as the natural outflow of a fearfully disordered system; his pictures of terror and bloodshed as but the horrible imaginings of a mind upon the outermost verge of dissolution. A moment's glance at the frail but prematurely aged man would appeal successfully to the heart of him who saw him for forgiveness for his trespasses of tongue, and they are many.

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, followed in a speech in consonance in its arrangement and general character with those made by that gentleman at the late Convention in Philadelphia—a *melange* of historical recollections, attacks on the President and other members of the Government, and an appeal for the immediate visitation of the last rites of the outraged law on JEFFERSON DAVIS. In speaking of the alleged massacre of New-Orleans, he again charged the President with being its primal cause, and characterized him as the "Great eldest son of the father of lies." The entire speech was a tirade of abuse, hung together with indifferent logic where any effort to argue was made, and was frequently interrupted by voices shouting for ANDREW JOHNSON, and impolitely begging the speaker to "shut up." Several local celebrities followed in a similar strain, the audience gradually decreasing till not more than a hundred surrounded the stand. The meeting died out about 10 o'clock. The delegates left by early train this morning for New York.

SENATE—TUESDAY.

To-day the time of Senators was almost exclusively taken up by discussion on the question of adopting or rejecting the late amendment to the Constitution, referred to in the message of the Governor. Senators reflected severely on the action of the Governor in calling them together to debate and to decide upon the subject, claiming that the matter ought to have been sent before the people and those who represented them, and their wishes on this important action taken into consideration. Others considered themselves personally insulted by the Governor in being called there to further, as they claimed, a partizan purpose only.

Senator SCOVELL delivered an eloquent and elaborately prepared address, which at the least gave evidence of considerable reading.

The debate throughout was a warm one, ending in the ratification of the amendment by a vote of eleven to ten—yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS—Acton, Backman, Buckley, Cobb, Homer, Ludlam, Reeves, Richey, P. Sorell, Ware, Wright—11.

NAYS—Dater, Doughty, Grier, Kennedy, Little, Martin, Robins, Trusdell, Winfield, Wurtz—10.

ASSEMBLY.

Here the combat was of a character similar to that in the Senate—resolutions and counter resolutions. The one side condemning Gov. WARD for indecent haste, the other exclaiming that the country was in danger, and touching with no gentle hands the language and action of the President of the United States and those accompanying him on his tour.

Resolutions were offered to postpone the election of United States Senator indefinitely, which brought out some heated arguments.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Burlington, claimed that the citizens of Jersey had been outraged by the action of Congress, in expelling their Senator!

Mr. ABBETT, of Hudson, affirmed that the Legislature was powerless to elect a Senator; that it only lay with the Legislature next *preceding* the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected, to elect a Senator to fill the vacancy; and, inasmuch as the body now convened was *not* that Legislature next preceding, but that chosen after the expiration of the term of Mr. TEN EYCK, they had no power. This interpretation was ably sustained by other members on that side, but the resolution to postpone utterly failed, the house dividing, as on all other matters brought before it, after a strictly partizan fashion.

The election of a Senator to Congress, will therefore take place on Tuesday next, it being the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the Legislature, and the time set down in the late act "to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators of Congress."

The following resolution was offered by Mr. G. M. WHITE, of Morris County:

Resolved, That as friends of the right of free speech, we have read with sorrow that the President of the United States was unduly assailed by a mob incited by partisan opposition at Indianapolis, and prevented from addressing peaceable and orderly citizens who had there assembled to pay him the honor due to his high office. That such outrages upon the freedom of speech demand the reprobation of all good citizens.

Mr. WHITE offered further resolutions condemnatory of the action of Congress and of the late amendment of the Constitution, and calling for the restoration of a perfect peace North and South as the great object now desired, and only to be attained by the solemn deprecation of all agitators who, for their own personal objects, seek to embroil the land again in strife and bloodshed.

Party feeling ran too high, however, to admit of even the passing of this just rebuke to insult and intolerance. The resolutions were lost by the passing of amendments indefinitely postponing their consideration.

As of these resolutions, so was it of all others of more than local bearing. In the Assembly, the Radical majority of ten ruling the roast, as did the single extra vote in the Senate. The nominee for Senator of the Radical section of both Houses is said to be Mr. CATTELL, who, barring accident, will doubtless be reëlected.

CRAYON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PENSION AGENTS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has addressed to all the pension agents a circular directing their attention to the section of the Pension Act, approved June 6, 1866, which provides that no claim agent or other person shall receive more than twenty-five cents for preparing the papers necessary to enable a pensioner to receive a semi-annual payment of his pension, and that no pension agent shall receive more than fifteen cents for administering an oath to a pensioner, or his attorney in fact, under a penalty of $5. Pension agents are instructed that under the provisions of this section they will not be required to render gratuitous services in the preparation of vouchers; but whenever called upon to furnish such assistance they are in no case to receive or permit any person in their employ to receive more than twenty-five cents for preparing the vouchers and transmitting the payment, or for any other service relative thereto, except the prescribed fee of fifteen cents for administering the necessary oath.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

It has been the practice in some of the Internal Revenue districts for Assessors to allow brewers not to include sour beer in their returns, but under the new law requiring all casks to be stamped before removal from the brewery, the Commissioner has decided that no allowance will be made for beer that becomes sour after the cask has been stamped. The discount of 7½ per cent. made to brewers on purchasing stamps was intended to cover such losses. Regulations governing distillers under the new Internal Revenue Law have been prepared and will be distributed in a few days.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEVADA.

The Indian Bureau is in receipt of a communication from Mr. H. G. PARKER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Nevada, dated Carson City, Aug. 8. He says that the Indians under his charge are getting along as well or better than usual. A number of the Pintos are engaged in agricultural labors upon the reservations, but the majority of them, as well as the Washoes, are in the mountains and on the lakes and water-courses engaged in fishing, gathering grass-seed for Winter consumption, &c. With the exception of occasional depredations on travelers on the road from California to Idaho and Montana Territories in the extreme northern part of the State, by outlawed bands of Bannocks, Washoes and Shoshones, they are all peaceable and quiet as usual.

THE FREEDMEN AND THE CROPS IN ALABAMA.

The Assistant-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Alabama reports that the freedmen are suffering from the failure of the cotton and corn crops in the State, many of them having contracted for part of the crop, and others from harsh measures used to drive them away before their wages are due. It is estimated that the cotton crops will not exceed 250,000 bales, or not much more than one-fourth of the crop of 1860. The corn crop has suffered even more severely, and it is not supposed that the yield will supply the State beyond the first of next March. Educational interests are progressing in the State and receiving increased coöperation from citizens.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Information is received at the Treasury Department respecting operations against smuggling on the Rio Grande and the Northern frontier, and that the officers are efficient, and are making many seizures. Odd smuggling transactions have been brought to light in many instances, and the smugglers compelled to pay the duties on the goods.

THE STAMP ON FOREIGN SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that foreign as well as domestic spirits must be inspected and marked, if manufactured previous to Sept. 1, 1866, as required by section 43 of Act of July 13, 1866.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

The National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union this evening appointed the following named gentlemen as Chairmen of the resident Committees in the several States, to act in conjunction with the General Committee in securing a full representation at the Pittsburgh Convention: West Virginia, Gen. R. T. NORTHCOTT; Virginia, Capt. W. H. SNOWDEN; Georgia, Private G. GORDON ADAMS; Louisiana, Col. E. DANIELS; North Carolina, Col. FOSTER; Alabama, Col. T. L. CRAMER; Florida, Sergt. W. WARD; Texas, Gen. E. J. DAVIS.

FUNERAL OF COMMANDER ALBERT N. SMITH.

The funeral of the late Commander ALBERT N. SMITH, United States Navy, took place this evening from the residence of his father, Rear-Admiral SMITH. The officers of the navy and marine corps who are in Washington, were in attendance.

COINAGE AT THE MINT.

The Treasury Department has received the August statement of the deposits and coinage at the Philadelphia Mint for that month, from which it appears that the gold deposits were over $1,800,000. The amount of gold coinage during that month was $1,500,000.

DISTILLERIES.

The regulations for the government of distilleries have been prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will be promulgated this week.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts for Internal Revenue to-day were one million sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars.

PERSONAL.

JOHN D. BARCLAY to-day commenced his sixty-third consecutive year of service in the Treasury Department, having entered it in 1804, when 14 years of age. He has been in office longer than any other civil employe of the Government now in public service.

RESIGNED.

Mr. J. W. STOKES to-day resigned the chief clerkship of the Agricultural Department, having recently been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Your correspondent at Lynchburgh, Va., telegraphs under date of Sept. 11, as follows: Hon. DANIEL H. HOGE publishes a letter this morning, declaring the use of his name as a delegate from Virginia to the recent Radical Convention at Philadelphia, to have been unauthorized, and says he fully indorses the action of the August Convention.

A DELEGATION OF INDIANS.

This morning a delegation of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, accompanied by Hon. D. N. COOLEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, paid a visit to Hon. O. B. BROWNING, the Secretary of the Interior. The interview was an agreeable one, and the exchange of civilities quite satisfactory. The delegation were much pleased with the attention and courtesy extended to them.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The lecture season of the preliminary term at the Medical College of this Hospital will commence this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

But One Thread!

As the public already know, the "*Best Sewing Machine*" uses only *one* thread. This gives it many important advantages; two of which are described—in the published "*Decisions*" of the Judges at the great "Island Park Trial"—in these words: "*It uses but one thread*: and thus avoids the necessity for complicated machinery—which is required for *two* threads." "*It sews directly from the spool*; which makes it unnecessary to *re-wind* the thread—*and adjust in a shuttle*." To these they add *thirty-three other reasons why the Willcox & Gibbs is* "THE BEST."—See "Report."—*Advertisement.*

Immense.

The demand for *Rogers' Fragrant Odontoline* is becoming immense. No Dentrifice introduced in the market has given so much satisfaction. The popular exclamation is what a delightful article! Cleanses the Teeth, perfumes the breath and is perfectly harmless. No disease can ever attack the Teeth when purified by the use of the Fragrant Odontoline.

Sold by all Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods Dealers. DEMAS BARNES & CO., General Agents. —*Advertisement.*

It Will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all disorders of the skin, the glands, the fleshy fibre, the secretive organs, and the bones, all scrofulous complaints, cancer, &c., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease, the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of his complaint. For sale by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

As a Hoof Ointment, Dalley's Galvanic HORSE-SALVE is unequaled. Its popularity is steadily increasing, as it cures everything it professes to. Galls, scratches, sores, swellings and bruises are safely and rapidly cured by this salve. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Dr. Amos Johnson's Delicious Tooth POWDER.—As a delightful mouth cleanser and teeth preserver it has no equal. It has been used by our best citizens 25 years. Prepared at No. 73 East 12th-st., where testimonials from eminent chemists and others can be seen. Druggists and trade supplied.

For Window Shades
AND CURTAINS,
Apply to G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Genin's Grand Fall Opening, 1866.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 13, the choicest goods of Paris and domestic manufacture, consisting of LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS. All who desire an early choice from the most varied and extensive assortment, will find the WORLD'S FASHIONS EPITOMIZED at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

$4,000,000. It Pays! It Pays!

Four millions a year paid by the Atlantic Cable to its stockholders. But a larger percentage of profit is paid by the QUEEN HAIR RESTORER to its many admirers who use it. They praise it, prefer it, and consider it indispensable. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Every lady has the management of her form within her power. Use Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Mme. Jumel's Wrinkle Obliterator.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes; also sideboard and parlor safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Dr. Lane, No. 678 Broadway, Room No. 1, second floor—Consumption treated and cured by inhalation and mechanical appliances. Nervous affections and general debility treated with success.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Use Christadoro's Dye—Approved by universal acclamation as the very finest. Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensary Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 545 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Everdell's, New Wedding Cards and Envelopes.—Patent secured. Very elegant. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing Machine, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 94 Bowery, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Co.'s Incomparable Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Agents wanted. No. 543 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRUNER—KNOWLES.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 6, at Knowlesboro, Delaware County, Penn., by Rev. Francis R. Masters, of Matteawan, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Thomas S. Johnston, D. D., of Lebanon, Penn., H. NAGLEE BRUNER, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA B., daughter of James G. Knowles, Esq. No cards.

CROWTHER—TURNER.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, at the First Presbyterian Church, (5th-av., 11th and 12th sts.,) by Rev. Wm. A. Scott, D. D., assisted by Rev. Adam McClelland, Rev. THOMAS CROWTHER to HESTER, only daughter of Thomas Turner, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

EBBETS—HANKINS.—On Monday, Sept. 10, at Hoboken, by Rev. J. K. Burr, GEORGE A. EBBETS to MARY C., youngest daughter of Robert Hankins, Esq. No cards.

MITCHILL—CHRISTIE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 11, by Rev. M. A. Van Houton, JOHN G. MITCHILL to SARAH, daughter of Henry Christie, all of this City. No cards.

PICKENS—GIVEN.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 11, at No. 177 West 20th-st., by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. SAMUEL PICKENS to Miss ANNIE C. GIVEN, both of this City.

SLOSSON—TELLER.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, at the residence of the bride's father, in De Kalb-av., CHARLES H. SLOSSON, of Southeast, N. Y., to Miss EMILY TELLER, only daughter of Dr. H. Teller, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BLIVEN.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, Mrs. MARY BLIVEN, widow of John W. Bliven, in the 61st year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 14 Bedford-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

CONNOLLY.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 11, THOMAS COTTMAN, son of Washington A. and Louisa J. Connolly, aged 1 year, 4 months and 13 days, and grandson of Charles M. Connolly, of this City, and Dr. Thomas Cottman, of New-Orleans. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRANE.—At Montrose, the residence of A. M. Scriba, ANSON G. PHELPS, infant son of Wm. H. and Julia D. Crane. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 9 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the East Haverstraw Station, Hudson River Railroad, to meet the 6:40 train from New-York.

DAVIDSON.—At Glen Cove, on Monday evening, Sept. 10, ALBERT, youngest child of Daniel M. and Julia B. Davidson, aged 10 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 34 East 18th-st.

GOFF.—At Corning, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, Sept. 10, MARY C., wife of Robert Henry Goff, of this City. Particulars as to funeral hereafter.

HOSFORD.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 10, LAURA EVELYN, daughter of Henry and Fannie E. Hosford, aged 1 year, 2 months and 13 days. The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, L. L. Lockwood, Goshen, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—At Jersey City, on First Day, 9th inst., ADELIA, daughter of the late Jonathan Jenkins. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 78 York-st., on Fourth Day, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

JARDINES.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, ANITA, youngest daughter of Porfirio and Ann Jardines, aged 17 years and 1 day. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her uncles, G. and L. F. Harrison, and brother-in-law, H. Pearson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., where a High Requiem Mass will be offered.

KNAPP.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 10, HANNAH C., wife of Brush Knapp, in the 49th year of her age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Second Congregational Church.

LOINES.—On Monday, Sept. 10, in the 83d year of her age, SIBBEL LOINES, widow of Stephen Loines. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, L. I., on Fifth Day, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Westbury Station of the Long Island Railroad on the arrival of the morning train from New-York.

PERRY.—In Portchester, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, Mrs. SARAH A. PERRY. The funeral will take place at the Baptist Church in Portchester, on Thursday, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken for interment to Greenwich, Conn.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, at East Morrisania, of congestion of the brain, CHARLES HENRY ROGERS, son of John and Christianna Rogers, aged 4 years and 4 months.

ROCKWELL.—At Chicago, on Saturday, Sept. 8, MARY, infant daughter of Charles H. and the late Margaret Tracy Rockwell.

SICKELS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 11, of disease of the heart, ISAIAH SICKELS, aged 67 years. The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Westchester, on Thursday next at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SKINNER.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 10, MADISON L. SKINNER, in the 31st year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at North Salem, Westchester County, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Church. The remains and friends will take the 8 o'clock train on Thursday morning from 26th-st. Depot.

THOMAS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 11, ANN FRANCIS THOMAS, eldest daughter of Archibald A. and Susan T. Thomas, aged 25 years, 10 months and 21 days. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, from the residence of her father, No. 217 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

VALENTINE.—On Monday, Sept. 10, MARY, second daughter of Mary and the late Samuel Valentine. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 120 State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WALSH.—In the hope of a blessed immortality, on Monday, Sept. 10, at the residence of Asa Hinckley, Esq., No. 90 East 71st-st., JANE D., wife of John Walsh, A. M., of Harlem, in the 60th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Albans, 47th-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIQUANT PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.
WHAT THE NOTABILITIES ARE DOING.
IN THE HOME JOURNAL.
OUT TO-DAY.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR THIS WEEK CONTAINS NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS, BRIEF EDITORIALS, SHORT STORIES, SPICY SKETCHES, RACY ITEMS, AND MUCH OTHER USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING READING. SUBSCRIPTION $3 A YEAR, BY MAIL OR CARRIER. SINGLE COPIES SEVEN CENTS.
N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS,
PUBLISHERS,
NO. 107 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, to attend the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867, is respectfully requested at the office of the United States Agent, No. 40 Park-row, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to examine the preparations for the Exposition on the part of the United States.

By request of one of the Commissioners.
J. C. DERBY, United States Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1866.

THE HOME JOURNAL
OF THIS WEEK HAS
"A WORD WITH
MISS BRADDON."

AGENTS WANTED.

THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; Or, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $20 to $30 per day. Address, for full particulars, the author and publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN,
IS SKETCHED
IN THIS WEEK'S
HOME JOURNAL.

CATARRH, SCROFULA, LIVER DISEASES.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., offers Nature's Sovereign Remedials from plants as the only positive curatives for these diseases—they never having been cured by any other pretended remedies. Explanatory circulars, one stamp.

LIVE LOOKS WITH PRESIDENT ANDY.
BY N. P. WILLIS.
HOME JOURNAL
FOR TO-DAY.

BOKER'S BITTERS,
For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

GERMANISM IN AMERICAN LETTERS.
HOME JOURNAL
FOR THIS WEEK.
PRICE SEVEN CENTS.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 616 Broadway.

WHY DON'T YOU SAVE 50 PER CENT. by making your own soap and by using the Pen Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier? Directions attached to each box. Sold by all respectable grocers.

NEWS FOR LADIES
IN THIS WEEK'S
HOME JOURNAL.
BRENTANO AND ALL NEWSMEN HAVE IT.

GOLD, SILVER AND GOVERNMENT BONDS bought at No. 267 Broadway, near Chambers-st.
PLATT & STURGES.

McKINLEY'S POWDER CURES COUGHS, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

POLITICAL.

PEACE AND REUNION.
OUR COUNTRY. NOW AND FOREVER.
In compliance with the request of the
NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,
held at Philadelphia the 14th August, 1866,
THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK
who are in favor of the
MAINTENANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION
and an immediate
RESTORATION OF THE UNION
of the States; who desire to forget the dissensions of the past, and restore peace to a distracted country; and who approve the open, manly, and patriotic course of
ANDREW JOHNSON
in opposition to the illegal assumptions and usurpations of a partisan Congress, are requested to assemble in mass meeting, at
UNION SQUARE
ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17,
the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating that illustrious event, and of ratifying the proceedings of the
NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,
as set forth in their Address and Resolutions.

Eminent speakers from all portions of our entire Union will address the people. Union-square will be brilliantly illuminated. The various National Union Clubs, Johnson Associations, and Conservative Organizations, are cordially invited to coöperate in this movement. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman.
JOHN SAVAGE,
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ANDREW CARRIGAN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION CELEBRATION,
17th September, 1866.
The following named members of the
FINANCE COMMITTEE,
appointed by the General Committee of Arrangements, will receive subscriptions toward the expenses of the demonstration:
George W. McLean, Chairman, Stock Exchange.
Henry Hilton, No. 282 Broadway.
James Kelly, New-York Post-office.
Augustus Schell, No. 40 Wall-st.
Hugh Gardner, No. 81 West 24th-st.
Frederick Goodridge, No. 67 Exchange-place.
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Leonard W. Jerome, No. 49 Exchange-place.
Frederick Chauncey, No. 42 South-st.
Samuel Churchill, No. 117 Broadway.
Abram Wakeman, Custom-house.
Andrew Carrigan, No. 68 5th-av.
Samuel L. M. Barlow, No. 36 William-st.
Edward L. Corlies, No. 87 Leonard-st.
Also, the Chairman and Secretaries of the Committee.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman, No. 89 Nassau-st.
JOHN SAVAGE,
HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., } Secretaries.
No. 29 William-st.

A CONVENTION OF SOLDIERS AND Sailors who are opposed to the President's policy as enunciated through his Philadelphia Convention will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, for the purpose of ratifying the Union Republican State ticket, and for selecting delegates to the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 20, pursuant to the call of the Committee of which Maj.-Gen. F. C. Barlow is Chairman.

Gen. F. C. Barlow,	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford,
Gen. J. H. Martindale,	Gen. John Hammond,
Gen. John Cochrane,	Gen. Wm. H. Anthon,
Gen. Geo. W. Palmer,	Col. Temple Clark,
Col. Geo. F. Hopper,	Col. A. J. Willard,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	Hon. Waldo Hutchins,

will be present and address the meeting.
Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. FOSTER, Chairman.
Col. GEO. D. KELLOGG, Secretary of Committee.

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OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 26th of September.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 28 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the [illegible] September next, notice is hereby given that [illegible] or claims will be received into the trust until [illegible] September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will take place at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on [illegible] 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors, will be held in New-York, at the office of Grant [illegible], on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1866, at 1 o'clock.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 20 WALL-ST., Adjoining Howes & Macy, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

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5-20 Regist'd, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N'ts '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N'ts '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N'ts '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N'ts '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
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N. Y. Bounty Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N'ts '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N'ts '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Agent of the State of Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA proposes to fund its past due bonded debt on the following basis, viz.: It will exchange its new Seven per Cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1866, for its matured Bonds and Coupons, interest on the new Bonds from that date accruing to holders of Bonds and Coupons so funded. Due notice will be given of time and place of exchange.

JOHN JONES,
Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHINS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY,

RAILWAY, PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE AND EXPRESS STOCKS,

BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION at the different Stock Boards.

All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. QUOTATIONS can be had DAILY upon application at our office.

DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 5 Bowling-green,
(Foot of Broadway,) New-York.

U. S. BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD. SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the common and preferred stock will be closed on the 15th day of September inst., and opened on the 4th day of October next.

A. BOODY, President.

5,000 WANTED—FOR THE USE OF which 10 per cent. will be paid, the money to be invested in a sure, profitable, well-established (nine years) business in the City of Brooklyn; security given, and unexceptionable New-York City references. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 161 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid's as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Goshine		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		50	10
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		25	5
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		100	20
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		40	8
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		250	50
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		25	5
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		50	10
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		250	50
1862.			50	10
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		25	5
May 23	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		50	10
May 23	J. B. Hull		125	25
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		100	20
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		25	5
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		100	20
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		150	30
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		25	5
1863.			100	20
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 20	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		25	5
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		250	50
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.)

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)

By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES

MOBILE AND GULF COTTON.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue steam propeller

CUYAHOGA,

full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch;
Stores 138 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment, consisting of every variety of parlor, bed-room, library, dining-room and other elegant furniture. To be peremptorily sold without reserve.

A. COLEMAN, Assignee.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL, this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, Sept. 12, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place (8th-st.), near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, piano-forte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil paintings, rich vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black-walnut bedroom suits, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut-glass, china and silver-ware, table cutlery, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of cabinet household furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suits, covered in brocatelle, reps and hair-cloth; rosewood pianoforte, centre tables, dining-room and chamber furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, together with a lot of second-hand furniture—the whole to be peremptorily sold, by order of JAMES H. HALL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PROPOSALS.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Sept. 11, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, 17th of September next at 7 o'clock P. M., for building a brick sewer in Essex-street, from Hudson-street to the Hudson River. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

J. S. DAVENPORT, President.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXtracted without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by letter. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; beware of imitations. Purchase at No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,

WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 16. Circulars at the University.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars are obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS

will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,

No. 685 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned.

P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies. The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, English and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 28th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 100 West 12th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.

P. A. ANDREU.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 15th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 337 and 339 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.

H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEUM,"

No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six. Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

HOME INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y. MISS M. METCALF, Principal.

Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

DREW SEMINARY,

For ladies, will open Sept. 20; location beautiful, building elegant and tastefully furnished; faculty competent and experienced; boarding pupils limited to sixty. Apply for circular to H. B. LANE, No. 151 Nassau-st., or GEO. C. SMITH, Principal, Carmel, N. Y.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.

TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART. FREE READING-ROOM AND ORPHEON FREE CHORISTER CLASS.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union announce that the eighth annual session will begin on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Circulars containing the rules and regulations of the school, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office any day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9.

Applications for admission to the free night school of science and art, of which Prof. JOSEPH G. FOX is principal, will be received at the office till Oct. 1, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.

Applications for admission to the free day school of art for women, of which Dr. W. RIMMER has been appointed principal, may be made at the office daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at the school on and after Sept. 24 from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The reading-room is now open to the public, both day and evening, without any restriction whatever.

The orpheon free chorister class will hold its sessions during the day, and is limited to ladies and girls over 8 and boys between 8 and 14 years of age. The former will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M., and the latter on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the same hour. Applications for admission must be made during the last week in September, on the above mentioned days.

All necessary books and materials for drawing, including instruments, can be obtained at the office on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

The public are admitted to the lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, but must enter before 7¾ P. M.

The cardinal idea of the institution being to improve and educate the working classes, the Trustees cordially invite the youth of the city, and the public generally, to avail themselves of the liberal provision which has been made for their improvement.

By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycees. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues at Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the book-stores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGlish school for young ladies and children, No. 328 4th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars may be had at the school.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its sixth yearly session Sept. 18.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN, NO. 207 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (Classical, Commercial English and French, with preparatory departments,) No. 128 West 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits students of all ages for business or college, opens its twenty-fourth academic year MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866. Location unsurpassed for health, pleasantness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, well ventilated, and light. System of instruction matured through twenty-three years of successful experience, and administered by an ample corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open for inspection of parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute, may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference is made only to the present patrons, among whom are:

Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
A. R. Wetmore,
Robert Bonner,
Charles Bliven,
Th. E. Tomlinson,
Nelson Sherwood,
E. G. Burling,
Isaac B. Kirtland,
Dan'l E. Delavan,
D. H. Baldwin,
A. J. McWhirter,
Nicholas Quackenbos, Esq.,
Geo. Mitchell,
Gen. J. P. Hatch,
Gardiner A. Sage,
Francis P. Sage,
Thos. M. Taylor,
N. W. Graham,
Dr. N. T. Hubbard,
Dr. A. P. Dalrymple,
Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,
John Tappin,
S. M. Beard,
George Hoffman,
Ch. Schlessenger,
E. O. Lamson,
E. O. Jenkins,
Stephen Philbin,
C. C. Merchant,
Jno. W. Lewis,
R. T. Edwards,
Victor Freund,
J. B. Thompson,
H. Oberndorfer,
Isaac S. Valentine,

and more than one hundred other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES REES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.

E. KOESSLY.

M. W. LYON'S

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call. Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss,
Chas. G. Barrett,
Wm. R. Bliss,
John S. Boyd,
J. H. Burton,
Benj. F. Butler,
L. B. Cannon,
Watson E. Case,
John R. Cecil,
Nath. Chater,
Kenny Couillard,
Jos. M. Cooper,
Hon. W. E. Dodge,
Henry Day,
Edmund Dwight,
Rev. T. Edwards,
George Gordon,
Parker Handy,
Oliver Harriman,
Enoch Ketcham,
Calvin E. Knox,
Legrand Lockwood,
Robert Schell,
Henry Shaw,
Wm. L. Skidmore,
John Sherwood,
Cyrus A. Smith,
G. M. Speir,
James Stokes,
Chas. N. Talbot,
Geo. P. Trigg,
A. S. Underhill,
H. C. Van Vorst,
Ralph Wells,
John C. Work,
Thos. S. Young.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Denais Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the Boarders.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 19. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above, during the vacation.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 21 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (250 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHEVE'S

NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

Under the management of

SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,

will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. BASSINI

writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."

For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Dr. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. L. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. S. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, FOOT OF EAST 26TH-ST.

The preliminary course of lectures and of clinical and practical instruction will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., and will continue until the beginning of the Regular Term, Oct. 12.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., Pres't of the Faculty.
AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D., Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st.; Young Gentlemen's Department, No. 307 West 23d-st.; will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A preparatory class for small children, from 5 to 7 years of age, will be added to the already existing six classes in each department. A complete course of gymnastics, including dancing, will be taught, under the special direction of Mrs. LIDDY PLODTERLL. Circulars may be had at the Institute. The principals will receive applications for day as well as boarding pupils from Monday, Sept. 3.

H. GERCKE, ROSALIE F. HEUMANN.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

MISSES SELLECK'S BOARDING AND Day School for masters and misses will open MONDAY, Sept. 17. No. 167 East 14th-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A PRIVATE family, a competent teacher to give lessons in French, Latin, mathematics and music. Apply after 2 P. M. at second house above the Dutch Reformed Church, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York; reference required.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR ACcustomed to preparing students for college, wishes to employ one or two hours daily in giving instruction; would accept board as compensation. Address PROFESSOR, care of H. Y. Cummins, Esq., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR TWO OR THREE HOURS PER day, as visiting teacher, a lady to instruct in rhetoric, English grammar and literature, for a seminary in South Brooklyn. Call at No. 252 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH AND GERMAN—AN AMERICAN gentleman, educated in Europe, wishes to teach French and German in a first-class City school or family; distinguished references. H. D. L., 159 Duane-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, AFTER ONE year of absence in Europe, will, as before, make engagements to teach in schools as well as in private. Address J. LEROUX, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of September, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1866:

A panel of 100 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

Two panels, of 106 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL IN a wholesale business in New-Orleans, by a twenty-years' resident, now doing a good business, and in a good location; the most unexceptionable references given. Address, for three days, M. J. H., Box No. 184 Times Office, and after that time to same initials, Box No. 1,830 Post-office, New-Orleans.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.—FOR SALE, STOCK and fixtures of a fancy dry goods, stationery and toy store, handsomely fitted up and doing a large and profitable trade; the best situation in Brooklyn; must be sold immediately; owner going to Europe. Price $7,000. Apply at No. 191 Atlantic-st.

AN UNEMPLOYED BUSINESS MAN, with $2,000 to $5,000 capital, is desirous of a connection with some legitimate mercantile or manufacturing concern. Those who want more capital, or the assistance of a competent, active man, can address, in confidence, JOSEPH AKERLY, Box No. 109 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE with a few hundred dollars, in an established paying office business. Call at No. 651 Broadway, Room No. 4, between 9 and 11 A. M.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—NEATLY FITted up, now doing a good business; price $7,000, cash. Particulars obtained of HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS, druggists, No. 141 Chambers.

A DRUG STORE—LARGE, WELL FITTED UP and stocked—for sale cheap. Apply at No. 56 Greenwich-av.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL from Liverpool, now landing, and in yards in New-York and Brooklyn. For sale in lots to suit by

H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

COKE SCREENINGS OR COKE DUST for sale, at Metropolitan Gas Works, 42d-st. and North River.

H. & H. MURRAY.

NEWSPAPERS.

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN the United States should buy a copy of the new number of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

with its big settlement-of-the-negro-question cut, and 28 other comicalities. 15 cents a copy. To be had at all news stands.

A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE for the four years of the war, is for sale for $40. Address Mr. S., No. 20 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Sept. 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Oct. 13
EUROPE...........LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Oct. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS...............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS.
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$90
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.............80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.............65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.

The British iron steamship ATALANTA, 2,500 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3, North River, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 12 noon.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, car-
rying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England,
France and Germany, leave New-York in September,
o be advertised.)
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, 2,600 tons,
1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

ATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line
ll be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North
ver:
RGINIA........Prowse......SATURDAY, Sept. 15
OTLAND........Hall.........SATURDAY, Sept. 22
GLAND..........Grace.......SATURDAY, Sept. 29
RIN..............Cutting.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
nd every Saturday thereafter.
n experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
rafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in
eat Britain, or on the continent.
ates of passage, payable in currency.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....Cabin. $100 Steerage. $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Ham-
urg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liver-
ool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained
No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the
ompany, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the
assage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No.
5 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

TEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT
Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly,
rying the United States Mails:
TY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY......Sept. 12
TY OF BOSTON..............SATURDAY........Sept. 15
TY OF CORK..................WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 19
Y OF EDINBURGH.........SATURDAY........Sept. 22
Y OF LIMERICK............WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 26
each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY
oon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
t Cabin.....................$90 | Steerage.......................$30
t Cabin to London......95 | Steerage to London.......34
t Cabin to Paris..........105 | Steerage to Paris...........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
assage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin,
Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
assengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bre-
&c., at moderate rates.
erage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30
or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by
ns sending for their friends.
further information, apply at the Company's
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

EAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
ASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.
DOM..........................SATURDAY, Sept. 22
DONIA........................SATURDAY, Sept. 22
MBIA..........................SATURDAY, Sept. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
verpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cab-
nd $70; steerage, $30.
id certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
amburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and
erage, $37.
urther information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY,
RYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
STEAM TO ANTWERP.
ompany's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S.
ommander, for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY,
t., 1866.
e to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin,
erage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.
tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Am-
Paris, Havre, &c.
erienced Surgeon on board.
Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Am-
ght or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

UNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
N NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALL-
ING AT QUEENST[illegible]
NEW-YORK EVERY [illegible]NESDAY.
....Sept. 12
....Sept. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE:
....$80 Gold.
....$30 Currency.
kets from Liverpool or Queens-
....$36 Currency.
ge Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
ht and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-
E. CUNARD.

INA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-
OMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt.
, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River,
Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good
a limited number of first cabin passengers.
at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokoha-
sage apply at the Company's office, No. 59

THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—THE
ates and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. will dis-
egant and popular steamship GUIDING
de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
Sept. 22. For engagement of freight and
to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA.
steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD
ander, sails THIS AFTERNOON, punc-
ck.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No 5. Bowling-green.

K TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
ransatlantic Company will dispatch the
ass steamers:
Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
——, Oct. 31.
pt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.
ngers and freight at moderate rates.
ACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.
iron steamer
GEORGIA,
R NO. 37 EAST RIVER.
ner, having been delayed in loading by
ve freight all day to-morrow (THURS-
er full. Apply to
ILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

ORLEANS—BLACK STAR
LINE.
ION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD,
RDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 13 N.
cisely.
ssage, having superior accommoda-
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
RD, Agent in New-Orleans.

ORLEANS DIRECT.
ail Steamship Company's steamship
leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at
mpany's pier, No. 46 North River.
ned at the office upon the pier.]
age apply to
K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

-ORLEANS DIRECT.
t-class steamship GEO. CROM-
LL, will leave Pier No. 9 North
Y, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight
nsurpassed accommodations, ap-
OMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ES PASSPORT BUREAU.
assports, indispensable to travel-
ONES, Passport Agent, No. 262

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....................Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, G. F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 15.
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 22.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH—EXTRA STEAMER.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship ALBEMARLE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Will commence receiving freight as soon as the GENERAL BURNS is full.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55.

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE A1 STEAMSHIP GRANADA, IRA BURSLEY, Master, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R.; passage $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,
FOR
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The new and elegant steamship AGNES will leave as above, from Pier No. 36, North River, on WEDNESDAY, September 12, at 12 M., in place of steamship ALBEMARLE.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:00 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:00 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPEAU INCROYABLE.
PARTRIDGE & BALLARD,
Successors to MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 634 Broadway.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

RAILROAD TIES WANTED.—TWENTY thousand white oak or white chestnut cross-ties wanted immediately, 8 feet in length, six inches in width and six inches in thickness. Address WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President Hudson River Railroad, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers, SAM'L HART & CO. No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY and Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 16, 12½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) when it will be 25 cents. Freight on light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. B. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday, Sept.	9,	7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept.	9,	3½ P. M.
Monday,	10	3½ P. M.	Monday,	10,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday,	11,	4 P. M.	Tuesday,	11,	7 A. M.
Thursday,	13,	7 A. M.	Wednesday,	12,	7 A. M.

Cards at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREEN-port and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECT-ING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. O. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, (foot Catharine-st.,) at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-basement and extensive fire-proof vaults, will be erected upon the four lots on Houston-st., southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, which will be ready for occupation next February, and will be leased for a long term of years. Parties desiring to locate on the great line of improvements, and near Broadway, in a very superior building, can confer with me while the plans are being prepared.
H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome-st.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE ON WEST 31ST-ST.—A three-story, high-stoop house; modern conveniences &c.; furniture amounts to $2,550. Rent, $1,600, for one or more years. The owner moving out of the city, has put the price at less than auction rates; it includes everything for housekeeping, linen, china, glass, cutlery, kitchenware, crockery, &c. A full list can be examined at the office of JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-av., Murray Hill, a superior first-class four-story brown-stone and brick, elegantly and completely furnished throughout; will be rented to an unexceptionable private family on favorable terms. For full particulars and permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1, A COM-pletely furnished three-story and basement brick house, in a desirable neighborhood, within 15 minutes by car of South Ferry, Brooklyn. Address JAMES, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FINE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; the house has all improvements; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 149 East 48th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Kingsbridge-road and 180th-st. Apply to C. A. CHESEBROUGH, 10th-av. and 180th-st., or to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 33 Howard-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED BROWN-STONE EN-glish basement, between 5th-av., and Broadway; condition unsurpassed. Inquire at the house, No. 45 West 31st-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen; bath-room and gas. Apply at No. 16 North Moore-st., near Varick.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, elegantly and completely furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FEW NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen at No. 120 West 44th-st., convenient to cars; reference required

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN CANAL AND Walker sts., near Broadway, with light rooms; power unexceptionable. T. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE TEN LOTS AND BULKHEAD between 12th and 13th sts., North River. Apply on the premises.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES.
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE ENGINES OF FIVE, TEN and fifteen horse-power, on hand and finishing; also, stationary engines of all sizes; one pair 50-horse upright engines, in good order; one pair Andrews' 10-horse oscillating engines; locomotives, tubular and flue boilers, shafting, &c. JOHN McLAREN, 84 Horatio-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK LEATHER BAG, CONTAIN-ing papers belonging to a late army officer. They are of no value except to the owner. By addressing or leaving the same at the Long Island Hotel, No. 1 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, they will be suitably rewarded.
J. STRICKLAND.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MAT-tresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS BUGGIES, got up in the best manner and latest style; one is a piano, the other a coal box; also, a road wagon. Apply at Nos. 376 and 378 Bowery, GEO. J. MOORE.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFAC-TURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER LOT, ON Mercer-st., between Canal and Spring sts., at a fair price, and the only corner that can be purchased without paying an extreme fancy price. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE

A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, 12 miles from New-York; water front on East River, about 800 feet, lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres pasture, and woodland 13 acres, in all about 26 acres; great variety of fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn, farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings, ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York. Address J. C., Box No. 1,165 Post-office.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

CHOICE LOCATION—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and lot in the middle of the block containing the new palatial residences of A. T. Stewart, Brown, R. A. Witthaus and others; the Tabernacle Church occupying one corner. The house is new, high stoop, 24 feet 1 inch inside in the clear by 76 feet deep, including two story extension; artistically decorated by Guille & Alles. The arrangements for comfortable housekeeping are perfect throughout, closets and drawers on every floor in abundance of solid black walnut only. It is seldom that so desirable a residence comes on the market. Apply at No. 13 Coenties-slip.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25 FEET BROWN-stone house, in 39th-st., near 5th-av., furnished, with immediate possession, and a similar house adjoining unfurnished; possession next May. ALSO, a 22 feet brown-stone four-story house opposite, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.

ALSO—For sale, a large number of first and second-class houses in various localities on favorable terms. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NEW house, just finished, built by days' work; two-story and attic, 12 rooms; 1½ acres of land, stable and carriage-house; hard and soft water; well situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; one hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad; seven trains each way daily. Apply to G. & J. GREEN, Montclair. Plans with RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion with all necessary outbuildings, garden with a great variety of fruits and flowers, beside a large collection of green-house plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to A. FINDLAY or H. H. CAMMANN, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st.

A FULL-SIZED MODERN-BUILT THREE-story house for sale, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; partially furnished and fuel in the cellar for one year; located in the pleasantest part of West 23d-st.; the healthiest location in the City; really city and country combined; price $35,000; possession Nov. 1; terms easy. A note from purchasers only, with name and address, to HENDERSON, Fifth-avenue Hotel, will receive attention.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 35 acres choice land for sale, near Jamaica, L. I., one hour from City; two-story, attic and cupola double house, built and finished in modern City style, and containing every City convenience except gas; all necessary outbuildings; situated on a beautiful road, lined with gentlemen's residences. Price $20,000; terms to suit.
FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale with three or twenty-two acres of land; 1½ miles from depot at Morristown, N. J.; house half gothic, ten rooms, carriage-house and outbuildings new and complete; a large variety of fruit; location unsurpassed for health and beauty. F. P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway, or S. EDDY, on premises.

BERGEN POINT.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, fronting on the Bay, with an eight-mile water view; grounds handsomely laid out, and improved with elegant shade-trees; house very large, beautifully finished, and equal in its interior arrangements to a residence on Fifth-avenue; communication with New-York sixty times a day.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILD-INGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil-works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

$5,000—GREAT BARGAIN—AN EXCEL-lent farm, 400 acres, with house and barn; 50 acres improved; 100 acres fine timber; balance wooded and easily cleared; timber more than sufficient to pay for the farm; land when cleared worth $50 per acre; 3 miles from railroad station, 110 miles from New-York City; other farms for sale in vicinity. Apply to J. EDWARD MASTIN, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESI-dence in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from New-York City; price $50,000; also an elegant building lot in the Park of 8 acres, for sale low. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Library Buildings, Orange, N. J.

HOUSES WANTED.—TO MEET THE PRES-ent active demand for houses, both to purchase and hire, the undersigned would gratefully receive from owners and agents descriptions and lists of property they may be willing to place on my register.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL BUILDING SITES FOR sale cheap and on easy terms; within 8 miles of New-York, fronting on wide avenues and in an elegant neighborhood, with stores, schools and churches in the immediate vicinity.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A CHOICE FARM, 120 ACRES, NEAR New-Brunswick; stock, crops, &c., $15,000. Also, one of 140, 100, 80, 70, 50, &c. Also, the house and lot, No. 23 Greene-st., in this City—sold to close an estate. EDWARD D. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN—CHEAP FIRST-CLASS THREE-story Philadelphia brick house, high-stoop stone basement, sub-cellar, all improvements, 20x40, with two-story extension; papered throughout and in fine condition. Apply on the premises, Jefferson-st., fourth house from Bedford-av., near Fulton-av.

A BARGAIN.—CHOICE OF THREE NEW, well-built cottages, basements and sub-cellars; gas-pipes in; marble mantels, piazzas, &c.; lot 16x100; near steam and horse cars, at Melrose; price $4,000 each. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Harlem Railroad.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm of 140 acres, one mile from New Hamburgh Station and the river, with first-class improvements; 200 acres directly on the river, with extensive views, will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots, No. 266 West 20th-st.; house is double width, (44 feet,) in fine order and pleasantly located, opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. For further particulars, apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 110 Wall-st.

MONTCLAIR, ESSEX CO., N. J.—THE subscriber has residences of various values, and also very desirable building sites for sale in Montclair, a locality unexcelled for healthfulness, and where progress and improvement are the order of the day. JOHN LEVY, near Montclair Depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT PROPERTY, NEW, CON-venient and desirable in all particulars, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Terms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, near Madison-square. The furniture, which is all of the first-class, made to order, will, if desired, be sold with the premises. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A first-class three-story high-stoop brick house, between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; terms easy. For particulars inquire of L. A. WICKES, No. 260 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 20 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches in depth, with all the modern improvements. Possession given 1st October. Apply to APPLEBY & HELME, No. 133 Water-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x50; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSES IN 52D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.; three-story house No. 187 East 50th-st.; three-story houses in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown stone house and lot, 25 feet front by 70 lot half the block, containing 21 rooms; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 35 West 18th-st

BEAUTIFUL FARM, 160 ACRES, everything complete; excellent grass farm, 163 acres, $7,500; 80 acres, $3,000; Country store and cottage, $1,200.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

STABLES FOR SALE—44TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 32d-st., near Lexington-av.; one in 16th-st. to let. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION OCT. 1, A STRICTLY first-class three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 57 East 40th-st., in perfect order; every improvement. Apply to C. K. C., No. 952 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS, WITH TWO FRAME houses, on the west side of 3d-av., between 108th and 109th sts. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESI-dence of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—Wanted to lease, at or near New-York, a large, one or more storied building. Engine and boiler not less than 50 horse power, shafting &c.; at least an acre of ground, with abundant supply of fresh water. Address, giving full particulars, FACTORY, *Herald* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR ONE YEAR OR more, if suited, within easy access of the city, a neat and comfortably furnished country residence; house must have modern improvements, a good stable, and a few acres attached. Address O. C., Box No. 4,200 Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, by an experienced farmer, a good farm; possession this Fall. Address FARMER, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FURNISHED HOUSE, for one year, in a desirable situation, suitable for a small family. Address C. M. T., Box No. 3,780 Post-office, stating terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Begins 7¾.
OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866, EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
will be presented an original and Grand Magical Spectacular Drama, in four acts, by C. M. Barras, Esq., entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
the sole right of which production has been purchased by Mr. Wheatley for New-York and its vicinity.
Mr. Wheatley is likewise happy in having entered into arrangements with Messrs.
JARRETT and PALMER
for the introduction of their
GREAT
PARISIENNE
BALLET TROUPE,
under the direction of the famous Maitre de Ballet, Signor DAVID COSTA, (from the Grand Opera, Paris,)
PREMIER DANSEUSE ASSOLUTE,
MLLE. MARIE BONFANTI,
From the Grand Opera, Paris, and Covent Garden, London.
MLLE. RITA SANGALLI,
From the Grand Opera, Berlin, and Her Majesty's Theatre, London,
Their first appearance in America.
FIRST PREMIER AND SOLOIST,
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
From the Grand Opera, Paris. First appearance in America.
SECOND PREMIERS AND SOLOISTS,

Mlle. Louisa Mazzeri,	Mlle. Giovanna Mazzeri,
Mlle. Guiseppe,	Mlle. Amele Zuccoli,
Mlle. Lusardi,	Mlle. Eugenia Zuccoli,
Mlle. Marie Duclos,	Marie Duclos,

From Berlin, Milan, Paris and London.
Their first appearance in America.
CORYPHEES:

Mlle. E. Regal,	Mlle. Gabrielle,
Mlle. Amande,	Mlle. Urban,
Mlle. Nathalie,	Mlle. Marie,
Mlle. Doche,	Mlle. Helene,
Mlle. Lacroix,	Mlle. Delval,
Mlle. Portois,	Mlle. Bertha,
Mlle. Oherer,	Mlle. L. Portois,
Mlle. Artois,	Mlle. St. Bertrand,
Mlle. Elise,	Mlle. Duval,
Mlle. H. Delval,	Mlle. Paulina.

From Paris, London and Berlin, their first appearance in America,
AND FIFTY AUXILIARY LADIES,
Selected from the principal theatres of London and America.
THE LEADING ROLES
in this, the most
RESPLENDENT, GRAND AND COSTLY PRODUCTION
ever presented on this continent, will be sustained by the following artistes, comprising many well-known names, and new candidates for public favor: Misses Annie Kemp, (prima donna contralto, from Covent Garden, London, her first appearance in America in six years;) Mary Wells, Rose Morton, (from Royal Lyceum Theatre, London, her first appearance in America;) Milly Cavendish, (from Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, her first appearance in America;) Messrs. George C. Boniface (first appearance in many years;) J. G. Burnett, H. C. Morton, (first appearance;) George Atkins, (from Sadler's Wells Theatre, London, first appearance in America;) the well-known Pantomimist Hernandez Foster, (his first appearance at this theatre;) J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, Rendle, &c. &c.
The drama produced under the immediate direction of
W. WHEATLEY.
THE GORGEOUS AND BRILLIANT NEW SCENERY, by those eminent masters of the Scenical Art, Messrs. RICHARD MARSTON, (from the Covent Garden, London;) J. E. HAYES, R. SMITH, D. A. STRONG, L. W. SEAVEY and W. WALLACK.
THE DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENE
painted by the
BROTHERS BREW, of London,
for F. W. Smith, Esq., of Astley's Theatre, London, and purchased by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, at a cost of Fifteen Thousand Dollars.
ESPECIAL NEW MUSIC,
composed by Thos. Baker, and produced under the baton of H. B. DODWORTH, by courtesy of Leonard Grover, Esq.
ENTIRELY NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES, by M. Phillipe.
THE GLITTERING AND ENTIRELY NEW ARMORS, and BALLET PARAPHERNALIA, prepared expressly in Paris by Granger.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS, by S. Wallis.
THE NEW STAGE AND MACHINERY,
combining the latest improvements of Europe and America, making it equal, if not superior, to any in the world, constructed at a cost of over ten thousand dollars, by those skillful machinists, John Froude, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and Benson Sherwood, of this establishment.
THE COMPLICATED GAS CONTRIVANCES, by C. Murray. THE CALCINE LIGHTS, &c., FOR THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE, by Charles Seward, of London, (engaged expressly for the occasion.) The whole involving an outlay of
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
This Theatre will shortly
REOPEN.

During the recess the house has been cleaned and renovated throughout. Extra Stalls have been added, Boxes and Parquette newly carpeted, and every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the audience carefully considered.

A NEW STAGE
has been laid and other mechanical improvements effected, in order to render the production of all plays in a most complete manner.

A NEW COMEDY
(just received from London)
will be produced on the occasion, with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS,
THE COMPANY
will consist of the following artists:

Mr. J. W. Wallack,	Mr. Frederick Robinson,
Mr. John Gilbert,	Mr. Charles Fisher,
Mr. George Holland,	Mr. Young,
Mr. B. T. Ringgold,	Mr. Horton,
Mr. J. S. Wright,	Mr. Williamson,
Mr. C. H. Rockwell, (his first appearance,)	Mr. G. Browne,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Pope,
Mr. Cashin,	Mr. Robinson,
Mr. Ward,	Mr. Roberts,

and
Mr. Lester Wallack.

Miss Madeline Henriques,	Miss Mary Gannon,
Mrs. Vernon,	Miss Clara Jennings,
Miss Fanny Morant,	Miss Ione Burke,
Mrs. John Sefton,	Miss Mary Barrett,
Miss Fanny Green,	Miss Carman,
Miss Mary Scott,	Miss St. Clair,
Miss Timony,	Miss Grey,
Miss Williams,	Miss E. Chapman.

The Orchestra, under the direction of MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, will consist of artists of acknowledged ability, numbering many brilliant solo performers.
ACTING MANAGER...................MR. JOHN GILBERT.
STAGE DIRECTOR.....................MR. J. H. SELWYN,
whose valuable assistance has been specially secured to insure additional completeness of detail.
PROMPTER.............................MR. J. S. WRIGHT.
SCENIC ARTISTS.....................MESSRS. H. ISHERWOOD and G. EVANS.
TREASURER...........................MR. THEODORE MOSS.
Due notice will be given of the opening of the Box-office for the sale of secured seats for the opening night.

MISS BATEMAN'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. Tayleure regrets the necessity of now formally announcing to managers generally that Miss BATEMAN, in consequence of her continuing illness, and in obedience to the earnest counsel of her medical adviser, is compelled hereby to relinquish entirely all professional engagements contracted in her name for the current theatrical season.
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE, 72 East 4th-st.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS, Will appear THIS AFTERNOON in the "ICE WITCH," at the OLYMPIC THEATRE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room for a gentleman and wife, with closets, hot and cold water; the best references given and required; location very desirable—No. 44 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—FINE, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, on second floor, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives; also rooms in suites; a pleasant room without board, at No. 34 West 29th-st.; dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 134 East 16TH-ST., (LATE Mrs. Faulkner's,) a suite of rooms to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A SECOND STORY front room, with board, to two single gentlemen; house situated between Fort Green and Clinton-av.; references exchanged. Address C. H. W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A private family, in the 9th ward, below Greenwich-av., and above Christopher-st.; terms moderate; references given. Address MOOT, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and three children, aged 8, 10 and 13, in a good neighborhood; a fair price will be paid for comfortable quarters. Address Box 668 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, three adults, with two bedrooms, parlor and private table; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 5,581 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, OR a large sized pleasant room, with board, for a gentleman and his wife; a private family preferred. Address B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, stating price and location, which must be between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. References exchanged.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board for a gentleman, wife and child nine years of age; private table preferred. Address, stating terms, location and full particulars, T., Box No. 2,426 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, BY two young gentlemen, between 7th and 2d avs., and 9th and 20th sts.; best references given. Address ROOMS, Box No. 4,592 Post-office.

APARTMENTS NEATLY FURNISHED, with or without board, for two gentlemen or two ladies; location central and respectable; terms moderate. No. 181 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

FIRST-CLASS HANDSOMELY FURNISH-ed rooms to let, with board, at No. 48 West 15th-st.; private table if desired; a liberal price required. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen, with gas, closets, bath, &c., with or without partial board. Apply at No. 92 East 12th-st., near 4th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife; also, one single room suitable for a gentleman. Apply at No. 38 West 2[illegible]d-st.; reference required.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with first-class board, or furnished rooms without board, by calling at No. 144 Rivington-st. References required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANTLY FUR-NISHED entire second floor can be had on Murray Hill; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TWO rooms, furnished, on second floor; two on third floor; house has all modern improvements. No. 1,044 2d-av.

TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, to gentlemen only, between 25th and 26th sts., near Lexington-av. Address E. L., Station D.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 54 East 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
the most
THRILLING SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE AGE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 7¾.
The immensely successful drama, in four acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the
MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.
Previous to the drama,
DANCE.......................by....MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER, FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, etc.,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 126 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
contains portraits of all the Union Generals.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections, Historical Relics, 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ITALIAN OPERA.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

H. DRAPER..Director.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, last representation of Verdi's great work
IL TROVATORE,
By an entire company of artists of the Academy of Music:
LA BOSCHETTI....................................
Signora BINA DE ROSSI.......................Leonora
Signor B. MASSIMILLIANI....................Azucena
Signor ORLANDINI.............................Manrico
Signor BARILI....................................Conte Di Luna
Signor ROSA......................................Ferrando
....Conductor
New costumes. Increased orchestra and chorus.
Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 30 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $6 and $10.
Seats secured without extra charge at the box-office and at Beer & Schirmer's.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.............................Director
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 12,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere.
The cast embracing Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, W. Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Kate Newton.
Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE GRAND "ICE WITCH" MATINEE,
presented with all its highly attractive features.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
REAPPEARANCE OF MISS THERESA WOOD.
THOMAS BAKER'S BEAUTIFUL MUSIC
AND ALL THE GORGEOUS SCENERY.
Admission to the matinee, all parts of the house, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. Tayleure..............................Manager.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
will, by request, present in splendid style, most positively for this night only,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,
Her great musical drama,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY,
supported by the brilliant young actor,
MR. J. W. COLLIER,
Tom Owen, Charles Hale, H. B. Phillips, Higgins, Mr. C. F. Maeder, Miss J. Gourley, Blanche Chapman and
AN EFFICIENT FULL CHORUS.

JOHN BROUGHAM IN BROOKLYN.

FOR TWO NIGHTS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 17 and 18.
Mr. TAYLEURE has pleasure in announcing an engagement, at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
with MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
the gifted and genial poet-actor, who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT
in his own brilliant and beautiful play,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION;
AND ON
TUESDAY NEXT,
as "MICAWBER," in his own dramatization of
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and in his great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
supported on both occasions by the
ENTIRE WINTER GARDEN COMPANY,
and by the same casts, &c., as were engaged in those several productions in New-York.
BOX SHEET OPENS FRIDAY,
from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SECOND GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

THE PERFECT SUCCESS
of the FIRST SACRED CONCERT on Sunday evening last, induces
Mr. ADOLPH NEUENDORF,
Conductor of the Grand German Opera, to announce
ONE MORE GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
to take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 16,
at the OLYMPIC THEATRE,
at the OLYMPIC THEATRE,
presenting a newly-selected Programme of
VOCAL and ORCHESTRAL, SACRED and CLASSIC MUSIC,
from the works of the eminent composers.
Second appearance since her return from Europe of
Madam MARIE FREDERICI.
Will also appear
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER,
Prima Donna of the Grand German Opera, the very popular Soprano.
Mr. FRANZ HIMMER,
Prima Tenor of the Grand German Opera Company.
Mr. JOSEPH WEINLEICH, Basso Profundo.
A FULL CHOIR,
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
consisting of instrumentalists of the very first position.
ADOLPH NEUENDORF.........................Conductor
ADMISSION 50 CENTS, 75 CENTS, AND $1.
The street cars pass within a few doors of the theatre.

AMERICAN OPERA.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

H. DRAPER...Director.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, will be produced the popular comic operatta
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
by the following artists:
Miss MINA GEARY.................................
Miss LIZZIE ALLEN................................Isabella
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON........................Lucrezia
Mr. W. F. HILL.......................................Inez
Mr. E. DUCHESNE...................................Carlos
Mr. [illegible] MONTROSE.........................Doctor
Mr. E. WARDEN......................................Pomposo
....Balthazar

BILLIARDS.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT OF THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS
is now being played at the
HIPPOTHEATRON, 14TH-ST.
The seances commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening.
Besides the champions Messrs. PHELAN, TIEMAN, McDEVITT, GOLDTHWAIT, CAHILL, JOSEPH DION, Champion of America, and other leading experts, will play.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Fifty cents admission to all parts of the house, children 25 cents, at the Grand Matinee THIS AFTERNOON.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

To facilitate the sale of RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS for ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS in New-York and Brooklyn, and enable the public to avoid the inconvenience and delay attendant on personal application at the various box offices,
A GENERAL TICKET OFFICE
has been established, where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining
CHOICE SEATS AND TICKETS AT ALL TIMES,
and in advance whenever required. Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c.
OFFICE AT MACOY & HERWIG'S, Stationers, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MISS THERESA WOOD

In bewitching dances at the Matinee at the OLYMPIC THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON.

NOTICE.—NEW FRENCH THEATRE.—ITALIAN OPERA.—Signor TAMARO begs to inform the public that he has refused every offer made by the Manager to continue his connection with the troupe now appearing at the above theatre, he being entirely dissatisfied with the present management.
GUISPPE TAMARO.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for cents, or 10 cents each.
CHAS. NETTLETON,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CON-SIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. STUART
has pleasure in announcing that
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who has just closed a Summer engagement unequaled for
BRILLIANCY AND DURATION,
will appear for
THREE NIGHTS
THREE NIGHTS
more, previous to his departure from New-York, in a few of those delightful representations which his genius has created, and which must be his
FAREWELL NIGHTS
FAREWELL NIGHTS
for the season.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 12, and
THURSDAY, 13th,
he will appear as
CAPTAIN CUTTLE,
in his own inimitable dramatization of Dickens' immortal work,
DOMBEY & SON,
DOMBEY & SON,
which, on its first presentation, achieved a run of
100 NIGHTS!
The piece will be presented with a powerful cast, including Messrs. Davidge, Kemble Mason, Hawley, Andrews, Donaldson, Duff, Misses Mary Carr, Levering, Johnson, &c.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 14,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM,
when he will present a
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION,
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and
POCAHONTAS.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15,
FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York of
MR. J. G. HANLEY,
Stage Manager of the Winter Garden.
A CARD.
☞ The burning of
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on the opening of last Summer, having deprived a company of artists, who have been represented in every country in which they have appeared as the very highest and most wondrous in the school of art to which they belong, of an engagement, which they had traveled far to fulfill, on the eve of its commencement, Mr. Stuart is happy in being enabled to afford to the many in New-York who were by this circumstance prevented from witnessing a most extraordinary performance, the opportunity of doing so, and will introduce at the WINTER GARDEN, on next
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17,
THE WONDERFUL
BUISLAY FAMILY!
AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
who are said to surpass as aerialists the feats of LEOTARD, and as pantomimists to possess, with the advantage of youth, all the grace and delicacy of finish of the RAVELS. They will be assisted by
SENORITA ROSITA,
principal Danseuse and Tight-rope Performer, from the Grand Opera, Madrid.
MONS. HENRI AGOUST,
the most extraordinary Juggler, Premeire Dancer and Pantomimist, and
MLLE. AUGUSTIN,
and a complete Corps de Ballet.
They are now making a tour of the world, and in the principal cities of every country through which they have passed their marvelous performances of the
NIAGARA LEAP!
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN!
HORIZONTAL BARS! ICARIAN GAMES,
JUGGLING,
TIGHT ROPE, TABLEAUX, BALLET
AND
PANTOMIME,
have established them beyond dispute the greatest
WONDERS OF THE AGE.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,

ENCHANTING DANCES, SUPERB COSTUMES AND BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATIONS, IN THE "ICE WITCH" AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MANAGERS....LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH.
THIS EVENING will be performed the successful comediatta, entitled THE DEBUTANTE. Characters by Lewis Baker, Meskiff, Percy, Bland, Mesdames Gomersal, Wall, &c. After which the burlesque sketch called LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, in which Messrs. Mark Smith, Davenport, Percy, Bland, and Miss Alicia Mandeville, Mrs. Wall, Misses Cole, Lewis, Cone, Henry, &c., will appear. The music of this burlesque is composed and arranged expressly by Henry Tissington. To conclude with the capital afterpiece of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE. During the piece, duet "When a Little Farm We Keep," &c. Hornpipe and imitations of operatic celebrities by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. The orchestra under the direction of Julius Eichberg. Parquet and dress circle, 75 cents. Orchestra stalls, $1 50. Balcony chairs, $1.
Commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor............................Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MR. E. EDDY
AND HENRIETTA IRVING.
For one night only,
THE JEWESS.
Eliazar...Mr. E. Eddy
John Forrester..................................Mr. J. W. Lingard
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio..Mr. E. Eddy
Katherine..Henrietta Irving
GOOSE WITH A GOLDEN EGG.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mr. E. Eddy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..................G. L. FOX
Drama from Sir Walter Scott's Work,
IVANHOE; Or, THE MAID OF JUDAH.
Rebecca, Maid of Judah....MISS FANNY HERRING.
Ivanhoe, Mr. Marsden; Wamba, G. L. Fox; Isaac of York, H. Ryan; Gurth, C. K. Fox.
DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEO. THOMAS'
85th POPULAR ORCHESTRAL
GARDEN CONCERT.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:
1. March—"Prussian Riflemen."..........................Voigt
2. Overture—"The Mulatto."..............................Balfe
3. Waltz—"Die Vorstaedtler."..........................Lanner
4. Solo for Oboe—"Scene de Ballet."..............De Beriot
Mr. J. ELLER.
5. Grand Selection—"William Tell."..................Rossini
6. Overture—"Egmont."..................................Beethoven
7. Polka—"Bauern."......................................Strauss
8. Selection—"Martha."....................................Flotow
9. Waltz—"Deballen."......................................Gungl
10. Selection—"I Puritani."..............................Bellini
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
First week of C. J. HOGAN and R. HUGHES. Grand Tableaux, "Goddess of Liberty!" "I am Serious." J. H. Budworth's Imitations of Popular Actors. Banner in the Sky. Ladies Pet. Bacon and Greens. Apple Orchard. The Persecuted Dutchman. Admission 50 and 35 cents.

IRVING HALL.

Great success of the Sunday Concerts and Theodore Thomas'
SPLENDID ORCHESTRA.
THIRD CONCERT—SECOND SEASON
SUNDAY, Sept. 16 at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

GORGEOUS SCENERY

In the "ICE WITCH," THIS AFTERNOON, at the OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.

AT IRVING HALL,
AT IRVING HALL,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

"ICE WITCH"

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.

SEPTEMBER 13 AND 14.
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER.
NO DEDUCTION FOR A WALK OVER.
FIRST DAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, a handicap premium of $350 for all ages; two mile dash over eight hurdles. Second horse to save his entrance. Closed with five entries:

NANNIE CRADDOCK,	SEACAUCUS,
GENERAL WILLIAMS,	LADY WOLF,
ZIGZAG.	

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $200, all ages. One mile dash.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $250, for all ages. Mile heats.

SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple chase. A handicap premium for all ages; $400 to the first horse and $100 to the second horse; about three miles over a fair hunting country. Closed with five entries:

NANNIE CRADDOCK,	SEACAUCUS,
GENERAL WILLIAMS,	LADY WOLF,
ZIGZAG.	

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $400, for all ages. Two and a half miles dash.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $250 for beaten horses at this meeting. Mile heats.

Entrance to all premiums, five per cent.

The usual allowance of three pounds to mares and geldings.

course at 9:15 A. M., 10 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 12:15 P. M.
Leave Paterson for the course at 9:25 A. M., 11:45 A. M.
Leave the course for New-York at 4:05 P. M., 5:50 P. M.
Leave the course for Paterson at 5 P. M., 5:45 P. M.
Leave the course for Port Jervis and intermediate stations at 5 P. M. Way passenger, leaving Port Jervis at 6:30 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Upon his return from Europe, about Sept. 15, Mr. Dodworth will be at the Academy on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 12 A. M., for the purpose of meeting those who would like to place their children under his charge. Classes will commence about the first of October.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH will return at the same time, and will commence his classes in Brooklyn about the same time as above.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR cash, to let, and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELE-BRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Continued from First Page.

excursionists took the ferry-boat at 3:30 o'clock to cross over to Louisville. At the wharf was a large crowd, cheering the excursionists.

Gen. Grant left the party at Indianapolis, and may rejoin it at Cincinnati.

The Reception at Louisville.

Louisville, Tuesday, Sept. 11—4 P. M.

The Presidential party have arrived in this city. Thousands arrived early to greet them, and it is supposed that over 150,000 spectators were gathered in the streets to welcome the President, which they did with demonstrations of great joy and prolonged cheering. They were escorted through some of the principal streets by military and civil associations. Flags everywhere were thrown to the breeze, also devices of all kinds; the sidewalks were lined with persons of all sexes and ages; windows, doorsteps and porticos were thronged, principally by ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs to the passing excursionists. The President, in an open carriage, with Secretary Seward, Col. Colwell and Capt. Shirley, was kept busily engaged in bowing to the excited multitude. It was indeed a gay time in Louisville, in which all the inhabitants seemed to participate, the stores being closed and all business suspended.

The procession halted in front of the Court-house, and the distinguished guests were escorted to the balcony of Willard's Hotel, directly opposite. The stand was profusely adorned with flags, and a motto was plainly in view with the words "Hail to the Chief."

Crowds of ladies and gentlemen were on the stand and the balcony, presenting a gay and animated scene, while the streets were densely crowded.

Hon. James Guthrie introduced the President in complimentary terms, bidding him a cordial welcome.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President spoke a long time on the topics of the day, and was frequently cheered. He expressed in very feeling terms the manner in which he had been received by the State of Kentucky, and particularly by the City of Louisville. He referred in complimentary terms to the distinguished gentleman, Senator Guthrie, who acted as their representative on this occasion. He then drew a graphic outline of his own career, showing throughout his devotion to the Union and the Constitution. He said that when the crisis came and the rebellion commenced, he took sides in favor of the maintainance of the Union, but with all his devotion to the common country, he was no less opposed to consolidations of the powers of the Government. If the present Congress were permitted to continue their course they would finally succeed in establishing a despotism concentrated in one department of the Government and eventually an establishment of a monarchy. He referred to the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, civil rights and Montano as a testimony to this opinion. He then mentioned the assaults of various kinds which had been made upon him, and announced his determination to stand unmoved where he had already taken his position on the battlements of the Constitution. Referring to the pleasing demonstrations, in which thirty-six young girls had personated the States of the Union, he said that our country was like Cornelia of old, equally proud of the beauty and achievements of one child as of the others, and nourished them all with equal care."

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Secretary Seward was then vociferously called for, and spoke acceptably to the dense assemblage in support of the restoration policy, as follows:

Secretary Seward thanked the audience for the kind reception, and stated that this was his first appearance before a Kentucky audience, but he was nevertheless free in mind, in heart and in utterance to express his general sentiments before the people of Louisville. He would not hold a different language in the slightest degree from what what he would hold or was held in the other cities and States of the Union. One reflection had particularly presented itself to him during his tour from the Capitol through the State of Maryland, and that which was generally called the Keystone State, and the great State of New-York, and Michigan, and through a part of Illinois, to St. Louis, in the State of Missouri and again through the Southern parts of Illinois and Indiana to the City of Louisville, he had found that while in the Northern States there were great differences on the subject of the restoration of the Union, in the State of Kentucky, and he might with equal propriety say in all the Southern States there was an entire unanimity of opinion in favor of the union of these States. The South is sound and sincere in its loyalty to the Union. The reason of this was obvious, and founded on simple principles of human nature. The ideas with which this war had been undertaken were nurtured in the South fifty years before their practical execution. The battle had been fought, and the South had lost, and naturally the reaction was greater, for their suffering had been greater; and the party that had suffered most in the effort to break up the Union, was evidently now the best satisfied, accepting the result of the contest. At the conclusion of the war President Johnson summoned three persons to consult with him as to the conditions which the Southern States could be readmitted to the Union. He (Seward) was one of those parties, and he advised that when the flag of secession and slavery was hauled down from its staff, the integrity of the Union should be restored in its full integrity.

In answer to a demand from the crowd to tell them something about Mexico, he replied:

"Yes—I will tell you something about Mexico. Take care of the States that you have already got, and when you secured them I will talk to you about Mexico."

Admiral Farragut, Secretary Welles, Gen. Custar and Gen. Crook were also introduced and received with the plaudits of the multitude. Gen. Rousseau was at home among his friends.

AT THE HOTEL.

When the party repaired to the Louisville Hotel, where quarters had been provided, an immense crowd was awaiting to greet the President, which they did by loud cheers.

A splendid banquet was given at the Louisville Hotel. Chief Marshal Jeff. C. Davis and aids conducted things very creditably. Notwithstanding the immense mass of people, not a disturbance or accident occurred.

DEPARTURE FOR CINCINNATI.

At 8:10 P. M., the President and party left for Cincinnati on the steamer *States*. They will stop at Madison half an hour, and arrive at Cincinnati at 8 A. M. The committee of reception deserves great credit considering the short time and stormy weather yesterday and this morning. However, everything was properly arranged, and at 10 o'clock the sun came out with a grand, strong breeze, and soon the mud was dried up. In fact, more pleasant weather could not have been desired.

LOUISIANA.

Cholera in New-Orleans—Ravages of the Army Worm.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

There were thirty-two cholera deaths yesterday.

Private advices from the canebrake country, in Alabama, Natchez, Texas, in the Delta of Louisiana, from the Parish of Avogelles, South of the Red River, all speak of the army worm being in the fields.

Little or no cotton is expected to be gathered. Very little corn has been planted, consequently great distress will ensue. The Alabama and Texas advices say that Northern lessees will not lease anew.

Cotton market stiffer; sales 2,000 bales low middling at 31c.@32c.: receipts of four days 913 against 1,108; exports, 5,418 bales. Fair Sugar 18c.

Sailed, steamer *Kensington*, for Boston.

NEW-YORK.

Firemen's Tournament.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 11.

In the firemen's tournament this afternoon the Potsdam (N. Y.) company won the first prize of $200, beating the Rutland (Vt.) engine, by the decision of the judges, only one inch.

WISCONSIN.

Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Milwaukee, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fair, for the exhibition of stock, opened to-day. Three hundred entries were made. The trotters *Panic*, *Rich Forest* and *Louisa*, of New-York, *Buckskin* and *Plowboy*, of Chicago, and the fastest Wisconsin stock, are on the ground; also the runners *Legal Tender*, *Rook*, *Miranda*, *Fanny Burt*, *Limerick Boy* and *Harper*.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Racine, Wis., Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Democrats of the First District have nominated James O. Brown, of Milwaukee, for Congress, to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Large Johnson Meeting in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

A Johnson meeting was held in Faneuil Hall this evening, which, owing to the inclemency of the weather, was not fully attended. Hon. Isaac Hull Wright presided, and speeches were made by John Quincy Adams and Judge Abbott. Mr. Adams expressed the opinion that the Republican aim was to keep the Union perpetually divided, and the South in perpetual subjection. The party did not fear the South at all. It was the Democratic party of the North they feared. Abbott followed in a talk to the small audience that remained, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Markets—The Idaho Election.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Dividend-paying mining stocks show a firmness, with but few transactions. Hale and Norcross has declared a dividend of $75 per share, payable on the 15th, and carries over a sum equal to three months' dividend.

Money is easier, with signs of a diminishing demand and in increasing supply.

Arrived, ship *Hase*, Capt. Forsyth, New-York.

The latest election returns from Idaho say that Holbrook's majority for Congress will not exceed 800. The Legislature stands as follows: Council—7 Democrats, 3 Union; House—17 Democrats, 3 Union. No disposition is manifested to agitate the question of State organization this year.

The ship *Adam Sedgwick*, Capt. Slobie, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Crown Point Mining stock sold at $820; Yellow Jacket, $778; Belcher, $117; Ophir, $200.

Legal tenders 71¼.

Cincinnati and the President.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The City Council has refused, by a vote of 18 to 6, to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Presidential party.

A meeting of prominent citizens last night, at the Chamber of Commerce, resolved to tender a public reception to the distinguished visitors, and appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Wreck of the Bark Ada G. York.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The bark *Ada G. York*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, was wrecked on Sable Island, on the 17th of August. Part of her cargo, sails and rigging were saved, and the authorities were making exertions to save the remainder. The crew arrived at Halifax yesterday. She was owned in Portland, and was partially insured.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Trenton.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 11.

A grand ratification meeting was held this evening indorsing Andrew Johnson and his policy. Messrs. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, Green, of Bergen County, and Pet Holstead, of Newark, addressed the meeting.

The Maryland Camp Meeting Riot.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

A white man named Shipley has been arrested by the Anne Arundel County authorities, charged with participating in the recent camp meeting riot, but was discharged for want of evidence.

RADICALS IN COUNCIL.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches of W. E. Dodge, Parson Brownlow, Senator Fowler, Col. Stokes, J. J. Stuart.

The Southern Loyalists' Convention, held at Philadelphia last week, among other things, appointed certain of its delegates to make a tour through the country following in the wake of President Johnson, and to make speeches all along the road. Ever since that proposition was made, the Radicals of this City have been making preparations for the reception of their Southern brethren. It had been announced for several days that on last evening a reception would be given these delegates, and that they would address those assembled. The large hall of the Institute was engaged, and in anticipation of an immense multitude, a platform was erected in front of the building, in order that an out-door crowd might be addressed. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, this crowd did not assemble. As early as 6 o'clock, however, people began to gather about the doors of the hall, and finally when the gates were unbarred several hundred persons were in waiting to rush into the house. In the course of half an hour, and before the hour announced for the speaking to commence, the hall was crowded to suffocation. Not only were the seats all occupied, but hundreds of people were standing in the aisles and around the room. A hundred policemen were scattered through the hall, but why so many were deemed necessary it is impossible to conceive, unless the managers anticipated that their opponents would be as uncourteous toward the speakers as they themselves had been toward the President. The platform was hung with flags and streamers, and at the back of the stage was a silk banner on which was inscribed "Unconditional Loyalty."

ENTRANCE OF THE DELEGATES.

At half-past seven the traveling Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention entered the hall and ascended the platform. As they took their seats they were greeted with rounds of cheers. The applause was redoubled as the tall and trembling form of Parson Brownlow appeared. As he walked across the stage to his seat the audience cheered, threw up their hats and waved handkerchiefs without stint. A number of prominent citizens of the city occupied seats beside the delegates, among whom were Peter Cooper, W. E. Dodge, Horace Greeley, Mr. Blunt, and others whose names are equally well known.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Col. T. R. Van Buren called the meeting to order, and nominated as Chairman, Peter Cooper, Esq. who was unanimously chosen, and on taking the chair returned thanks for the honor done him, and said that the Southern loyalists would state facts which must be taken into consideration in our efforts to restore unity and harmony to the country. He then introduced William E. Dodge, Esq. who, in behalf of the Union League Club, welcomed the Southerners in a brief speech, in the course of which he remarked that they would find wide differences of opinion among Republicans on the subject of negro suffrage, but that they were all agreed that the four millions of freedmen should be placed in such a position that they might educate and elevate and prepare themselves in time for full citizenship, with all its rights and duties.

COL. RUSH C. HAWKINS

then read a list of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the meeting, who were unanimously elected.

The Chairman then introduced to the audience Parson Brownlow, who seemed very feeble, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

Citizens of New-York: When I addressed you from this platform four years ago for two dreadful hours, [laughter,] I had the strength to do so and the voice to make myself heard. I have neither now, and, therefore, I must throw myself upon your patience and kind indulgence. I am not traveling as a speaker, for I am not able to speak. I am traveling as one of an expedition going round and round again to try and wipe out the moccasin tracks of Andy Johnson and Wm. H. Seward, and not only the tracks of Johnson and Seward, but also of the untamed and unmitigated Copperheads who are crawling along in their wake. [Laughter and cheers.] My State is well represented in that expedition and on this occasion, there being not less than fifteen Tennessee delegates in the City at this time. You see that I am feeble, but even if I were well and able to make a speech, I should decline to do so on this occasion. Ours is an electioneering expedition; [great laughter;] and as the Governor of the great reconstructed State of Tennessee, I must maintain the dignity of the office. Therefore it does not become me to dabble in politics. [Renewed laughter.] It will do for an accidental President, one who has laid aside his robes and dignity of office, and who is quarreling with the people at Cleveland and at St. Louis, charging the New-Orleans butchery upon a gallant and loyal Congress, and invoking the mob to hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips, better men than he ever was in his best days himself. I have been engaged in Tennessee for the last eighteen months in battling in a good and glorious cause. For thirty years prior to that I had been fighting the world, the flesh and the devil; but latterly most of my time has been occupied in fighting the devil, Jeff. Davis and Andy Johnson. [Laughter.] In Tennessee less than two years ago we called a State Convention. It was during the rebellion, when we had captured and were holding Nashville, had captured and were holding Memphis, and when glorious old Burnside, of Rhode Island, [cheers] crossed over the Kentucky mountains into Tennessee and held Eastern Tennessee, which contains nearly all the loyalty of that State. At that time, I say, we called a State Convention, and we called it under the auspices of our Military Governor—one Johnson. [Laughter.] Five hundred and twenty-four delegates were present—good, tried, loyal, talented men, representing every county in the State, except one. They amended the Constitution. They did not wait for Congress, or the North, or any other part of the world, to call upon them to do it, but they so amended the Constitution as to abolish negro slavery forever. [Applause.] Having done that, our Legislature convened and enacted a law giving the negro his right to testify in Court, allowing him to sue and be sued, and giving him his full rights before the Courts of the country. The same Legislature passed a law called the Franchise Law. We had 40,000 loyal votes in Tennessee, and 80,000 rebel votes; and we disfranchised the 80,000 rebel votes, and we are now holding them back from the ballot-box, and we intend, God willing, to keep them from the ballot-box. They say they intend to have their rights, that they intend to vote, and to run rough-shod over us. They boast that they have Andrew Johnson on their side, and I concede the fact. [Laughter.] But I am North, making arrangements to procure arms and ammunition. We have the boys at home; we have 30,000 men there who have been in the Federal army. [Cheers.] We shall call out the militia and arm them, and I think the next revolution will in all probability commence in Tennessee. They ran me out once, and I came up here among you as a refugee. I have done fleeing to the mountains of Hepsidam, [laughter,] and I shall stand my ground hereafter, and, with my noble Legislature and gallant troops, I will fight them and die in the last ditch. [Great cheering.] Our Legislature, only a few weeks ago, ratified by a vote of two-thirds of both houses the Constitutional Amendment; and ours was the second State in the Union to do so. Our Legislature has never seen the time since it was first convened that a resolution could be passed through either House indorsing Andrew Johnson or his policy; but our Legislature is square up with the Radical Congress of the United States. [Applause.] And ought they not to stand by Congress? [Cries of "Yes, yes," "No, no."] The ayes have it. [Laughter.] [A Voice, "What about Maine?] Maine is able to take care of herself. [Cheers.] The most patriotic, talented, brave and gallant body of men that ever convened in America is the loyal Congress of the United States; and the next best is the Tennessee Legislature. [Laughter and applause.] We have done everything for the negro that could be done, except to enfranchise him, and when we meet next Winter we can do that without any help from outside. I find here at the North that you do not need, and many of you do not want negro suffrage. We at the South are not so. We want the loyal negroes to help us to vote down the disloyal traitors. ["Good, good."] If I were a candidate for office to-morrow, I would sooner have the vote of a loyal negro than that of a mean, pitiful white man. I would sooner associate with a loyal negro than a disloyal rebel. I would sooner take my chances with a loyal negro after death, than with a disloyal rebel. [Laughter.] I am sorry to say to you, gentlemen, that you do not fully and thoroughly understand the tone and temper of the people at the South. The very old Scratch himself is in them all yet. [Great Laughter.] It is their purpose to bring on another rebellion. It is their purpose either to restore Slavery by proclamation, or else to have pay for their emancipated negroes. ["Never!" "Never!"] Never with my consent. They boast that they have the President on their side, and, as I have said, I concede the fact. He has gone clear over, body, soul, and breeches, and is now on the side of the rebellion, and he will head the rebellion. He now sustains the same relation to this rebellion that Jeff. Davis did to the other one; he is the living head and soul of the whole concern. Now, if, by their wickedness, the rebels force another war upon the country, which I think they will do and are determined to do, and you, the loyal North, send down another army to invade our country and suppress the rebellion, I ask, as I remarked last night in Trenton, that you come in three grand divisions, the first armed with heavy artillery and small arms to do the killing. ["Amen."] Yes, amen, may the Lord answer your prayer. [Laughter.] Let the second grand division come equipped with torches and turpentine to do the burning; and the third with surveyors' compasses and chains to lay out the lands into small parcels, and sell it to defray the expenses of the war—sell it to men who respect the old flag. [Applause.] Gentlemen, there are other speakers here who are better able to speak to you, and I have an engagement at Beecher's church. [Great laughter.] I want to bring him back to a knowledge of the truth as it is in the Republican Party. [Laughter and cheers.] And if he continue obstinate and rebellious, I have made up my mind to declare myself a candidate for the pastorship of his church. [Renewed laughter, amid which the Parson retired.]

The Chairman then introduced Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, who was received with applause. The remarks of the gentleman were extended to such a length as to weary his audience, and he was interrupted frequently by calls for other speakers.

JUDGE WARMOUTH, OF LOUISIANA.

Judge Warmouth, of Louisiana, was the next speaker. In the course of his remarks he said that the policy of reconstruction proposed by Congress was as disastrous as the policy of the President.

The Chairman next introduced Col. Stokes, of Tennessee.

Col. Stokes was most energetic in the delivery of his address, but his reference to President Lincoln and the soldiers killed in the war grated harshly upon the ears of his hearers.

MR. J. J. STUART, OF MARYLAND,

was next introduced. He took his text from an article in the *Evening Post*, and discoursed at considerable length. His remarks were well received, and his best points acknowledged by quite as much applause as even he could have desired.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stuart's remarks, Col. Van Buren said that owing to the lateness of the hour it would be necessary to adjourn, and proposed three cheers for the Southern delegates, which were given with a will.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting in Plymouth Church—Music on the Organ—Speeches by Messrs. Maynard, Morse, Brownlow and Others—Dispatch from Mr. Beecher and its Dubious Reception.

In consequence of an announcement that a number of the delegates to the Southern Convention recently held in Philadelphia, would be welcomed by the Mayor and citizens of Brooklyn last evening, Plymouth Church was early thronged by a mass of enthusiastic and demonstrative Radicals. The tone and temper of the audience were unmistakable from the first to the last. Cheers and enthusiasm greeted every sentiment indicative of hatred and contempt for President Johnson, every inferential disapproval of the course of the pastor of the Church, while the names of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Alexander H. Stephens were hooted and hissed—the enthusiasm being capped by the thundering tones of the organ leading a multitudinous choral with the somewhat familiar words:

"We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple-tree,
As we go marching on."

Mr. Muller, the regular organist of Plymouth Church, having returned from a brief vacation, opened the meeting with a voluntary on the organ, after which Mr. Coit, on behalf the Committee in charge, (Messrs. Geo. B. Lincoln, S. M. Griswold, E. L. Sanderson and G. H. Fisher,) read a note of regret from Mayor Booth, expressing fullest sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and pledging his attendance before the close of the evening, if it was possible for him to be there.

Gen. Smith, of the local militia, was nominated and chosen as President of the meeting, and after a brief address of congratulation to the City, and welcome to the guests of the evening, proceeded with the routine of his office.

Mr. Carey nominated a list of Vice-Presidents, among whom were the names of United States Judge Benedict, United States Marshal Campbell, Postmaster Lincoln, T. Tilton and H. C. Bowen. He likewise nominated Secretaries, after the election of whom, the President, in a neat and complimentary speech, introduced Hon. Horace Maynard, M. C. from Tennessee.

Mr. Maynard was welcomed with every evidence of popular regard. Cheer succeeded cheer, hurrahing and handkerchief waving, and all the customary testimonials of respect and enthusiasm being indulged in for several moments, after which

Mr. Maynard, who was much affected by the hearty greeting of his friends, made a speech of an hour's length. He began by a quiet, straightforward narration of the sufferings endured by the Union men at the South during the war, claiming that there were many such men, and bending the eloquence of his diction to the stubbornness of the facts. Continuing, he deprecated the reduction of the *present canvass* to mere personal issues; he contended that before the great tribunal of the people the mighty issues of principle and policy must be settled, and that to the dictum of no man, be he high or low, and regardless of all former position or influence (cries of Beecher and great cheering), would the matter be left. He drew a powerful picture of the loyalty and honor of the men who stood faithful among the faithless, and made the contrast greater by limning the conduct of those who forgot the teachings of the Constitution, and fought against the dear old flag. Warming with the work, he said that the present issues are reduced to two—whether the integrity of the Union shall be preserved or not, and whether its care shall be committed to the tender mercies of undeniable rebels. He quoted the declaration of Mr. Johnson, that "treason must be made odious and traitors shall be punished," taking it as a text upon which he based a long and ingenious argument in favor of the revenge which the American people should fasten upon the rebels—not a punishment of death, or imprisonment, or confiscation, but of universal scorn and contempt. Mr. Johnson's policy and that of Mr. Greeley were discussed—the one, he said, proposed universal amnesty and left the question of suffrage to the rebels; the other proposed universal suffrage and universal amnesty—he was prepared for the suffrage, but not for the amnesty; he wanted Mr. Johnson's policy carried out to the letter, making treason odious and insuring punishment to traitors. He drew a picture of Grant and Sherman at the mercy of Lee and Stephens, which elicited the wildest groanings and heartiest hisses, and after paying a compliment to the church and to the organ, concluded amid great applause.

Calls were then made for Brownlow, Hamilton and music. Messrs. Brownlow and Hamilton had not arrived, so Mr. Muller gave the music, which was not relished at first until he touched the popular heart by playing "John Brown's body," when *en masse*, and with the wildest glee, the good people of Plymouth Church, led by Deacon Fitzgerald, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, and others, equally demonstrative, sang in perfect unison and with grand effect—

We'll hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple-tree,
We'll hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple-tree,
We'll hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple-tree,
As we go marching on.
Chorus—We'll hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple-tree.

The expected orators not having arrived yet,

MR. MORSE, OF MISSOURI,

was introduced. Mr. Morse made a lengthy speech, which was devoted mainly to a denunciation of President Johnson and suggestions of the treatment he might expect from loyal Southerners, it ever he should find himself among them.

During his speech he was interrupted by the arrival of Gov. Brownlow, Mr. Hamilton, and others, who were received with great applause; and again by Postmaster Lincoln, who read the following

DISPATCH FROM MR. BEECHER.

Peekskill, Sept. 11, 1866.

Hon. Geo. B. Lincoln, Brooklyn:

I regret that my health will not permit me to pay my grateful respects to these Southern heroic men who stood faithful among the faithless in bloody trial. God bless them. Their country honors them; history will perpetuate their names among the noble. I welcome them to Plymouth Church, and now give them the right hand of fellowship.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The applause which followed this was tame and slim compared to that which greeted Mr. Morse's comment, that he was glad to see that the flood of light was beginning to open the eyes of many people. Continuing in the strain of denunciation, he closed with an earnest appeal to the people at the North, and resumed his seat, followed by great applause.

After a brief address by Mr. Jessup, of Louisiana, and more music on the organ, Gov. Brownlow spoke substantially as he did in this city, followed by Mr. Hamilton and a gentleman from the West. The meeting was a great success, numerically and radically, and was deemed a big gun in the gubernatorial campaign.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Grand Union Demonstration—Names of the Committeemen.

A meeting of the committee having charge of the arrangements for the grand mass meeting in Union-square on the 17th inst., was held at the Astor House yesterday.

Mr. Douglas Taylor took the chair.

Mr. Taylor said that the committee had been hard at work since their last meeting, and had issued a large number of invitations, to which replies had been received, among others from Gov. Parsons, of Alabama; Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi; Joel Parker, of New-Jersey; Wm. B. Bishop, of Connecticut; Geo. F. Comstock and A. J. Rogers, of New-Jersey, all of whom had positively promised to be present and speak on the occasion. Reverdy Johnson, Ex-Gov. Seymour and J. S. Thayer were also expected to be present.

Mr. Taylor further said that it was contemplated to have several glee-clubs present on the occasion, and that if the plans now under consideration were carried out, the whole demonstration would exceed any ever before witnessed in this City. A special committee, he said, had been appointed to see that the Press had all the accommodations they needed, and that a private room would be set apart for their use in the Maison Dorée.

Mr. Taylor then read the following list of subcommittees:

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

George W. McLean, Henry Hilton, James Kelly, Augustus Schell, Abraham Wakeman, Frederick Goodridge, David M. Stone, S. L. M. Barlow, Samuel Churchill, Hugh Gardner, Frederick Chauncey, L. W. Jerome, and Ed. W. L. Corlies.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

B. M. Blatchford, Frederick A. Tallmadge, Charles P. Daly, Samuel J. Tilden, Henry J. Raymond, Isaac Bell, and Henry Grinnell.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Samuel G. Courtney, James Moncrief, John Bryan, John E. Williams, Edward B. Hart, Henry E. Davies, Samuel Sloan, Alexander W. Bradford, John J. Friedman, Henry A. Smythe, Luther C. Clark, Frederick S. Kirtland, and William P. Lee.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Gen. Nelson Taylor, James Gordon Bennett, Edwin V. Brady, Alexander T. Stewart, James Wadsworth, Daniel E. Delavan, Joseph Hoxie, D. B. Allen, A. Oakey Hall, Henry Smith, D. B. Northrup, A. J. Dittenhoefor, Henry W. Hubbell, John Anderson, Erastus C. Benedict, Thos. Murphy, Wm. M. Tweed, A. A. Lowe, Moses Taylor, O. Ottendorfer, James Bowen, Matthew T. Brennan, Thos. McSpedon, Henry Clews, Chas. G. Cornell, M. T. McMahon, Wm. H. Guion, Gilbert Dean, Geo. G. Barnard and W. Butler Duncan.

COMMITTEE ON CARRIAGES AND ESCORT.

Col. P. C. Ackerman, Wm. Wirt Hewett, John Pyne, George F. Thomson, Horatio P. Carr, J. D. Hurt, Samuel F. Barger, Thomas B. Asten, Louis W. Maires.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Geo. C. Van Brunt, John Fox, Edward C. Johnson, Thomas A. Ledwith, Wm. S. Hillyer, Geo. W. Morton and Walter Roche.

ON RESOLUTIONS.

Eli P. Norton, E. Delafield Smith, Gideon J. Tucker, Manton Marble, Merwin R. Brewer, James W. Booth and Charles Price.

ON STANDS.

Chas. J. Livingston, Thos. E. Smith, Aaron B. Rollins, John Decker, Samuel Mullen.

ON DECORATIONS.

Andrew J. Garvey, L. T. Harrison, John Brice, W. W. Cooper, J. W. Corlies.

ON LIGHTS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

J. Wilson Green, Wm. C. Conner, Wm. Walsh, Joshua Isaacs, Stephen McCormick.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

M. B. Spaulding, Wm. H. Peck, James W. Farr, John Hardy, Smith Ely, Jr.

MUSIC.

O. S. Holden, C. A. Stetson, David Miller, Michael Stephens, Magnus Gross.

POLICE.

Michael Connolly, A. D. Russel, Sheridan Shook, J. K. Hackett, Chas. Waters.

ON THE PRESS.

Erastus Brooks, Moses S. Beach, Anson Herrick, Wm. Cauldwell, Francis J. Tucker.

The list of Committees was confirmed, and the Chairman of each Sub-Committee was requested to report at the office of Mr. Douglas Taylor, in Nassau-street, immediately.

Ex-Judge Dean moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed that the first business in order was the reconstruction of the Union.

The motion was adopted.

After transacting some routine business, the Committee adjourned to Friday next at 4 P. M.

The Republican State Committee.

Pursuant to advertisement, several members of the Union Republican State Central Committee from this City met at the court-room, corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, last evening, to appoint three Inspectors for each Assembly District in the City to enroll all electors who support the platform and principles embodied in the address and resolutions of the late Union Republican State Convention at Syracuse, to fix the evenings for such enrollment, and for the election of officers of associations so formed, and delegates to a Union Republican Central Committee for this City, and to apportion such delegates upon the basis of the vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who nominated Mr. A. J. Williamson as Chairman.

The business of the meeting, which was entirely of an executive character, then proceeded. The names of Inspectors for each Assembly District were handed in and referred to the General Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI.

Her Arrival Yesterday.

Yesterday evening the *Pereire* arrived from Brest at Pier No. 50, North River, with a most distinguished number of passengers. Among them was the company which during the present month will sustain the great Italian *tragedienne*, Madame Adelaide Ristori, who was also a passenger, accompanied by her husband, the Marquis Capranica del Grillo, their children, Signorina Bianca del Grillo, Signor Giorgio del Grillo, and the private secretary of Madame Ristori, Signor Luigi Trojani, together with several servants. The company comprises the most distinguished artists in their several lines of business of the Italian stage. Their names have already been published.

On the arrival of the *Pereire* at the wharf, a large number of ladies and gentlemen well known among our Italian residents particularly, were in attendance, together with many of our citizens whose names are known wherever art and refinement have their sway. There was the usual trouble incident to the "passing of the Customs," but the officers were exceedingly affable and polite, and the least possible detention was experienced by those who were anxious to exchange the scene from a palace on the ocean to a palace on the land. The chief feature on this occasion was soon discerned among those passengers who descended from the *Pereire* to the wharf. The great *tragedienne*, Madame Ristori, supported by the arm of Mr. J. Grau, followed by the family of this most eminent actress, appeared amid the congratulations of the throng, and entered the carriage provided for them. The lady was evidently much affected by the unostentatious and yet warm reception of those present, and without any ceremony or display proceeded to her hotel. Her carriage went up Broadway, and as Mme. Ristori viewed the splendid stores on that great avenue of business and commercial activity, her enthusiasm at the novelty of the sight broke forth in frequent exclamations of delight and wonder. She said that she was prepared to see much to surprise her in the New World, but that her anticipations were wholly meagre compared with the realities upon which she gazed. On arriving at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where she is to reside, she became still more excited with the brilliancy and extensive apartments of that colossal structure, and she could not be restrained from making a survey of some of its principal features. Her expressions of pleasure were continuous and enthusiastic, and not till she retired to her own room could any adequate impression be formed of the great actress who is soon to appear among us.

Mme. Ristori is a lady of remarkable elegance and ease of manners, exceedingly simple and natural in her address, and without any of the *hauteur* that may be supposed to belong to one who has reached the eminence which she has attained. She conversed chiefly in Italian and French, and was at once at home in the freedom and ease with which she entertained her many interlocutors. Surrounded by her husband and her children, she seemed quite unlike one who had won a thousand triumphs upon the stage, and with the feeling of a child she seemed to enter into the spirit of every subject that was presented to her notice. She has a rather fair complexion, heightened in its interest by the color which flies to her cheeks as she becomes excited with the topics presented to her mind. Her figure is full and stately, not without majesty at times, but still not artificially sustained for effect. Nature seems to control every movement. Her eyes are brilliant and dark, but not black, and there is a suavity in her expression that at once arrests the attention of those who behold her. Grace seems natural to her, and no one who looks upon her for the first time, unconscious of the presence he is in, would think that he was in the parlor of a great *tragedienne*. Such is the impression derived from the interview with her last evening, but when she calls up upon the mimic stage the emotions of minds swayed by conflicting sorrows, it may be readily believed that the public have much enjoyment to anticipate from the advent of this great *artiste*.

The trunks belonging to herself and her company are one hundred and five in number. They will not be released from the officers of the "Customs" till to-day. About forty of these, and the largest, contain the wardrobes for the various plays in which Madame Ristori will appear. These have been made in Paris, by the ablest costumers of the time, and in themselves will excite no ordinary interest and curiosity, as probably nothing more perfect and appropriate has been seen in this country upon the stage.

Among the incidents of last evening, we may mention that while the distinguished *tragedienne* and her family were at dinner a magnificent floral tribute to the genius of the *artiste* was received by her from some unknown hand. It was a beautiful *plateau* of the most delicate flowers, in which were seen in red letters, formed from nasturtians, the words, which all the lovers of the drama will reëcho, "Welcome, Ristori."

The Book Trade-Sale.

The progress of the book trade-sale at Leavitt, Strebeigh's rooms proves the advancing tastes of the American people. This sale is the grand thermometer of the moral sentiment of the whole community. One striking feature which is presented in the course of the sale is the avidity with which works on theology and various editions of the Bible are bid for, as well as the encouraging prices at which they sell. Those who are wont to wish for the building up of Zion have here the tangible proof that the world is moving in the right direction. Yesterday, the fifth day of the sale, opened with the invoice of Gould, & Lincoln, of Boston. Agassiz and Gould's Principles of Zoology brought 90 cents; Haven's Mental Philosophy, $1 20; Haven's Moral Philosophy, 95 cents; Hamilton's Lectures, embracing the Metaphysical and Logical Courses, $2 25; Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, $1 30; Wayland's Elements of Moral Science, $1 10; Paley's Natural Theology, $1 02½; Peabody's Christianity, 75 cents; Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature, two volumes, $2 25 per volume; Hugh Miller's Works, 10 volumes, $1 05 each; Life and Times of John Huss, 2 vols., $1 62 each; Joseph Banvard's American Histories, 4 vols., 30 cents each; Cruden's Condensed Concordance, $1 10. The invoice of Graves & Young, of Boston, was next sold. The "Percy Family," "Leslie Stories," "Cedar Brook Stories," "Gypsy Series," and other books for children brought from sixty to seventy-five cents per volume. Small invoices of Bridgman & Childs, Northampton, Mass.; Burt & Clark, Springfield, and A. C. Goodman, New-York, were sold at about one-half of the retail rates. E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia, offered a valuable list of Bibles, elegantly illustrated standard poets and gift books, which brought excellent prices. Burn's Campbell's, Roger's, Goldsmith's, and Thompson's Poems sold at $5 a volume. The wholesale price is $6 50. The contributions of Walker, Fuller & Co., Boston, and James Miller, New-York, were next offered, and sold well, containing many popular holiday books. In the later part of the day the interesting and spicy invoices of George W. Childs & Co., of Philadelphia, M. W. Dodd, and Charles Scribner & Co., of this City, were offered, all bringing excellent prices up to the hour of closing the sale.

United States District Court—Southern District—Sept. 11.

Before Judge Betts.

The Court was opened this morning before Judge Betts, who had returned to town, and the following gentlemen were impaneled to serve as a jury:

Joseph M. Cooper, William E. Clark, Jos. M. Edgar, Wm. Grayson, Wm. H. Haight, Chas. C. Hatch, A. Hathaway, Marcus Hunter, David Quackenbush, Chas. Smith, Jacob Vanderpoel, Anthony Dugro, Samuel Derrickson, E. C. Donnelly, Spencer K. Green, Thos. H. Geraty, Chas. W. Holbrook, Ernest C. Kooner, John Stephens.

Mr. Cooper was appointed foreman, and the Jury were then sworn in.

Judge Betts said that he should deliver no formal charge to the Grand Jury, as he was troubled with an affection of his voice which would make it difficult for him to speak; that the Jury were impanelled to act upon certain cases which arose under the act to prevent counterfeiting, and especially one section which he would ask the District Attorney to read to the Jury.

Mr. Allen, Assistant District Attorney, accordingly read the section to them, when Judge Betts said that they had been called together now as he understood, because action must be taken upon such offences within two years, which time in the cases to come before them would expire this month, and that if any other question should come before them they could ask advice from the District Attorney, or if need be, from the Court.

The Grand Jury then retired, and after taking the return of process, the Court adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.

A German Shot at His Own Doorway—Arrest of His Fellow-Boarders on Suspicion—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—The Affair Still a Mystery.

Another of those horrible occurrences which seem almost peculiar to city life happened in the Fourth Ward on Monday night. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Taggart, of the Fourth Precinct, heard a pistol-shot, but could not tell from what direction the sound came. At a later hour Officer Byrnes, of the same precinct, while patrolling his post, discovered a man lying on the stoop in front of the house known as the Hotel de Lyon, No. 51 Frankfort-street. He appeared to be unconscious, and was utterly unable to speak. The officer had him conveyed to the Station-house at once, where Surgeon Pooler made an examination, and pronounced the man dead. It appeared that deceased had received a pistol-shot at the back of the left ear, the ball taking an upward direction, and lodging at the base of the brain. The name of the murdered man proved to be Frederick Fitzenmeyer, a German, who boarded in the house at the door of which he had been shot. The night-key with which he had been about to open the door was found lying near where he was discovered, so that it was evident he had been assailed from behind as he was going into the house.

The Police soon ascertained that Charles Heminger, John Pickett and Leonard Fay, who boarded in the same house with deceased, had been out with him during the evening, and they at once arrested them, on suspicion of having some connection with the perpetration of the murder.

In the course of the afternoon, Coroner Nauman held an inquest on the body of deceased, at the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

Dr. Robinson made a *post-mortem* examination, and stated the result to the Jury, after which testimony was taken.

Several witnesses were examined, but no additional facts were elicited except that when the Police visited the boarding-house, after taking the body of Fitzenmeyer to the Station-house, Fay, Pickett and Heminger were in bed in their rooms. The case having been given to the Jury, the following verdict was rendered:

"That Frederick Fitzenmeyer came to his death by a pistol-shot wound in the head, and from the evidence we think at the hands of Leonard Fay, and we think that John Pickett and Charles Heminger were accomplices to the shooting."

The Coroner committed the prisoners to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Fitzenmeyer was 21 years of age. He had served four years in the war, and was honorably discharged. It is said that he was a quiet, inoffensive young man.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE NAVY-YARD.

The Navy-yard Again—Alleged Discovery of New Frauds—A New-York Firm said to be Involved—One of the Defrauders Gives the Information.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard deserves the palm for having furnished the text for many a sensation in the way of fraud. Ever since the beginning of the war in 1861, one rumor has followed another in quick succession, relative to some gigantic robbery of the Government by Navy-yard officials, and we are now promised another of the same sort, the first instalment having reached the public ear yesterday morning. We have heard the rumors in reference to something of the kind, but heard them as they were told, very indefinitely, for several days past, and expected that when any facts were given to the public they would be in such tangible shape as to leave no doubt either as to the truth or falsity of the statements. It appears that during the war a certain firm in New-York professed to deliver certain goods to the officials at the Navy-yard which in reality never were delivered, but for which the officials signed receipts in full; and it is said that the frauds of this kind will amount to at least one million of dollars. To make the story more plausible, it is set forth that the information already in, the hands of the Government has been obtained from one of the parties who were actually engaged in the frauds, and it is alleged that he has been prompted to take this course, not from any Christian impulse, but because he fell short of his share of the spoils. To the end that the ministers of justice might be provoked to mete out to somebody their due, the informer has furnished the following partial list of things paid for as distinguished from things delivered:

Paid For.	Delivered.
60 sides flap leather	30
500 barrels copper nails	None.
80 sheets copper	None.
20 battle hatches	None.
10 barrels escutcheon pins	None.
500 brass buttons	None.
100 sides flap leather	None.
50 sides fine bucket leather	None.
55 sheepskins	None.
50 pounds copper tacks	30
½ gross 14-inch files	None.
200 barrels iron wire	189
150 buckskins	50
244 battle hatches	250
45 gross iron screws	39
25 gallons iron blacking	None.
1,500 barrels white lead	100
70 gross brass screws	50
450 pair brass butts	250
74 boxes of tin	20
50 boxes of tin	20
80 boxes of tin	20
10 reams envoy paper	5
25 sheets of brass	12
500 pounds copper rivets	275
1,056 yards canvas	None.
30 gross brass screws	15
235 pounds white lead	None.
300 pounds whiting	None.
129 gallons linseed oil	None.
122 barrels patent dryer	None.
91 gallons turpentine	None.
950 barrels white lead	None.
303 barrels whiting	None.
50 barrels red lead	None.
20 barrels patent dyer	None.
42¼ gallons linseed oil	None.
18½ gallons turpentine	None.
6 gross cross screws	3
10 gross cross screws	6
15 gross cross screws	10
45 gross cross screws	22
35 gross cross screws	22
45 gross cross screws	25
100 sides fire-bucket leather	50
60 sides fire-bucket leather	50
50 kegs red-lead	20
500 barrels white lead	400
2,000 barrels black paint	1,500
44 gross brass screws	22
20 gross brass screws	10
25 gross brass screws	15
45 gross brass screws	17
35 gross brass screws	17
35 gross brass screws	17
200 sides bridle leather	100
356 lamb skins	160
280 sides body leather	100
10 skins buff leather	8

It is understood that detectives are now engaged in preparing the case for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

The Adams Express Robbery.

The jury in the trial of the case of Allen, McGuire, Grady, Wells and McGloyn, charged with the robbery of Adams Express Company at Danbury, Conn., reported on Saturday that they could not agree on a verdict. The Judge instructed them further on points of law on which they appeared to have some difficulty, and they were instructed to think the matter over and return to Court on Monday. On that day they reported to the Court their continued disagreement, whereupon they were discharged from further service in that case, and the prisoners were remanded for trial at the next term of the Court, which is to take place at Danbury.

[Advertisement.]

"Are fully established as goods of high order."—Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, and all of Burnett's manufacture.—*Chicago Tribune.*

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]

The Latest Proclamation.—Knox has issued it. It conveys the pleasant intelligence that his Fall style of gentlemen's hats is now ready for inspection. We have seen it, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the grandest achievement of this popular hatter. Call at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make your selection.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall—Henry Baldwin, Rev. A. B. Earle and wife, Mrs. A. W. Jee, Amasa Pratt, D. S. Rose, C. M. Baxter, Mrs. L. Bernard, Mrs. Krutzer, S. H. Atkins, S. Foorman and family, James H. Wilson, Miss Frances J. Skinner and child, Capt. Thos. Schultz, Dr. J. P. Bryant, Lieut. A. P. Greene, Charles S. Simpson, Capt. D. McCarthy, Mrs. C. F. Hodgdon, Catherine Brennan, Jacob Smith and wife, W. Hamil, H. W. Carpenter, Misses Hall, Capt. A. Harlow and wife, John W. Lewis, Mrs. A. F. Bond and family, M. Simmons, wife and daughter, S. Danenbann, A. C. Beattie, wife and servant, A. S. Kerritt, Allen T. Thompson, J. B. Ingersoll, T. D. Woolsey, C. H. Exall, Julius Lindorff, Miss A. Chapman, Miss Eliza Pryde, Lieut. C. P. Eagan, J. W. Sprague, Mrs. Josephine Costello, Miss Jennie G. Burr, Lieut. Beale, Stephen Otis, Carrie Z. Harod, Mrs. W. F. Hickosch, E. B. Coolidge, John Boardman, J. R. Mason, P. de S. Concha, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Daniel Murphy, H. L. Stone, B. Santos, B. F. Sambrino, and many in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Mrs. O'Neil and servant, Miss Foram, Mrs. Fuhrnaus, O. Hancock and lady, Mrs. Emmons and child, G. A. McClosky and lady, T. L. Kinser and lady, R. B. Hall and lady, Robert Erwin and lady, 2 Masters Erwin, Miss Alice Harden, Miss Hayes, J. G. Bown, F. A. Mange, L. C. Tebeau, D. Roche, J. Fitzpatrick and child, G. Foram, Mrs. Brunner, J. Coleman, J. R. Nortin, J. P. Bouse, T. H. Gilbert, D. H. Hopkinson, L. White, P. Reynolds and child, J. B. Gorman, L. McSorley, J. Kinsey, T. G. Reed, T. Pepper, and 3 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—H. Harris, Capt. H. N. Batchelder, J. W. Bliss, G. S. Wilson, W. H. Jones, S. J. Cromwell, Capt. H. T. Baker and lady, D. Currie, James Gillespie, C. Blyden and lady, T. P. Ryan, J. R. McShiel, G. T. Moulton, L. Raymond, Miss Wilson, Miss McCandeer, Miss Young, Mrs. Graffan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 37 | Sun sets..... 6 15 | Moon sets.... 8 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 50 | Gov. Island.10 39 | Hell Gate...12 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

Cleared.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Barks Reindeer, Willington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Maddalena, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Palermo, via Marsala, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Hersonel, (Brem.,) Neyerdirck, Adelaide, Garrelis & Meyer; Gustemunde, (Hanov.,) Kulken, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Elise Schmidt, (Hamb.,) Borehert, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Willebald, (Pruss.,) Metzell, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; L. M. Johnson, (Br.,) Williams, Port Medway, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; S. L. Sherman, (Br.,) Leath, Petersburgh, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Geo. Ames, Ward, Fernandina, H. A. Curtis & Co.; E. Wold-Hintfeldt, (Norw.,) Silver, Rio Janeiro, Holmboe & Co.; Kate Foster, Foster, Nassau, Fla., Simpson & Clapp.

Schooners Mary Jane, Hazelton, Pilatka, via Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Union, Ames, Brunswick, Ga., Bentley, Smith & Co.; S. J. Smith, Smith, New-Haven, J. W. McKee; J. S. Willets, Baylis, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ben. Davis, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., G. G. Boardman; Granite State, Hallet, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; T. T. Tasker, Allen, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops Mary Gruy, Lucas, Uncasville; Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre and Brest Sept. 1, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. Sept. 7, lat. 44 55, lon. 55 from Paris, saw a steamer, supposed one of the National line, bound E. 8th, lat. 42 50, lon. 62, a National line steamer, bound W. 9th, lat. 42 38, lon. 64 30, passed steamship Fulton, for New-York.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Bark Oder, (Hamb.,) Wingen, Hamburg 59 ds., with mdse. and 269 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had seven deaths and one birth on the passage.

Bark Cordelia, (of New-London,) Wells, Savannah 10 ds., with timber to master. Sept. 4, Mrs. Lincoln, stewardess, died, and was buried at sea.

Bark Helena, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Swaine, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Cyrene, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Roy, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Hermine, (Dan.,) Berg, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, 68 ds., with wool and skins to order. Is anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Brig Eunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith, Manzanilla 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, Payson, Jeremie 13 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Helen, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McKenzie, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Miranda, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Curry, Cow Bay 19 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig George, (of Pictou,) Sampson, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co. Sept. 7, lat. 37 03, lon. 74 27, saw the masts of a wreck; previously reported.

Brig Bogota, Lindsley, Aspinwall 21 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Example, Gillen, Trinidad 14 ds., with sugar to Ynnaga del Valle & Co.

Brig Exile, (Br.,) Funchon, Demarara 20 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Roamer, Crabtree, Bangor, with lumber to C. A. Havens & Co.

Brig Resolute, Miller, Savannah 12 ds., with timber to master.

Brig Globe, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cox Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Jane, (of St. John, N. B.) Reed, Lucea, Jam., 29 ds., with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no vessels.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Line, Fernandina 7 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbott.

Schr. Jane, (Br.,) Read, Orange Bay, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. H. Newell, Gould, Calais, with lumber to J. Boardman.

Schr. Geo. Gilman, Barrett, Cutler, with lumber to J. Boardman.

Schr. Charm, Crowell, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Arizona, (Br.,) Larson, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, Frontera 29 ds., with mahogany to Bassett & Nickerson.

Schr. Julia A. Berkle, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Panama, Snow, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Providence.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Nightingale, Bebee, Orient.
Schr. Veranda, Ponds, Providence.
Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Cornelia, ——, Machias, with lumber.
Schr. Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Virginia.
Schr. Arctic, Ogden, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. B. Ives, Wells, Baltimore.
Schr. Napoleon, Nichols, Virginia.
Schr. S. E. French, Ward, Virginia.
Schr. St. Mary, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Mary, Barrett, Virginia.
Schr. K. J. Hoyt, Parker, Baltimore.
Schr. Americus, Terry, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Henry Hobart, Dill, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Only Daughter, Mathews, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Wm. D. Pitts, Booth, Virginia.
SAILED—Steamship Arizona.
WIND—At sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 11—Arr. bark Oak, Cape Haytien; brigs M. Shepard, Truxillo; Antilles, Trinidad; Scotland, Circassian and Abby Ellen, Philadelphia; schr. Chimora, Malaga.

Below—Bark Orchilla, Savannah; brigs A. D. Jordan, Sagua; Chimborazo, Elizabethport.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 11—Arr. steamships Pioneer, from Philadelphia; Rebecca Clyde and Catherine Whiting, New-York; James A. Gay, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship Oregonian, for San Francisco went down the Bay to-day on a trial trip.

Spoken, &c.

Joseph Weir—bark, from Cow Bay for New-York, Sept 8, lat. 41, lon. 67.

Mohigan—U. S. steamer, from Boston for St. Thomas, Sept. 7, lat. 40 35, lon. 68.

Sydenham—bark, from Yarmouth, N. S., for Philadelphia, Sept. 9, lat. 41 03, lon. 65 45.

Foreign Ports.

At Frontera, Mexico, Aug. 14, bark George Kingman, for New-York in about 40 ds.; brig Frances Louis, for do. in 15 ds.; bark Julia Thompson, Thompson, for do. in 35 ds.; bark Caleb Haley, Wilbur, for New-York; since lost about 20 miles from the mouth of the Tobasco River; all hands saved; vessel a total loss, except sails, spars and rigging.

At Manzanilla, Aug. 23, bark Maria Henry, Prince, for Europe; brigs Colthirst, Shackford, for New-York in 4 or 5 ds.; Samson, Davis, do. do.; M. A. Benson, Smith, discharging.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 29, bark Brazilian, wtg.; brigs S. E. Kennedy, do.; Tubal Cain, do.; Continental, for New-York.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

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MOSQUITO LACE. BROADWAY
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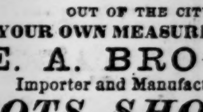
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, &c.,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.



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68, 21, 31, 23, 8, 48, 30, 10, 39, 54, 13, 38, 33, 41.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 532, Sept. 11, 1866.

32, 55, 65, 3, 75, 49, 26, 56, 9, 63, 13, 23, 18.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 431, Sept. 11, 1866.

26, 69, 29, 73, 62, 28, 37, 36, 28, 70, 41, 11, 13, 15.

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68, 30, 64, 21, 62, 58, 26, 28, 34, 36, 6, 27, 31.

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